Only $2,193

Contributed to date to the $15,000 defense fund for the appeals of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys. Only 19 days are left. See blank on page four of this issue. Rush contributions to International Labor Defense, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

Make This Figure Grow
PRESS RUN SATURDAY 62,200

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SPECULATORS FATTEN ON FOOD SHORTAGE

Picketing for Ordoqui Begins at 10 Today

NAZIS PLAN THAELMANN 'TRIAL' TO SHIFT CRISIS BLAME

GOEBBELS SEEKS TO ACCUSE REDS FOR NAZI PLIGHT

Judge Says Others Fear Results of Framing Workers' Leader

ZURICH, Aug. 12. — Information that Joseph Goebbels, Hitler's propaganda Minister, intends to use the Thaelmann "trial" in the so-called People's Court for an intensified drive against the Communists on the ground that the growing crisis in Germany is "due to the Communists' sabotage," was received today by the National Committee To Aid Victims of German Fascism.

The information was conveyed to a prominent American by a leading Nazi judge.

This Nazi official also informed the American now visiting Germany that the Nazis are debating whether to risk an immediate trial of Thaelmann in face of the growing inner difficulties, the bad harvests, the peasant resistance to taxes, the increasing strikes, and the bad international situation of Germany resulting from the Nazi policies.

The Goebbels clique favors the utilization of the Thaelmann "trial" growing influence of the Communist Party. Another group, it is as a weapon against the constantly reported, fears that Thaelmann's popularity among the German masses is too great to risk such a move.

Goebbels is more powerful, however, and it is likely that the Nazis are planning a sudden, quick trial, with specially prepared "evidence" to be launched in the press at a given signal, and with a quick execution verdict as the result.

The decisive factor will be the volume and strength of the world protest, particularly that coming from the United States, as the Nazis are very sensitive to their position in the eyes of the American masses.

To Get 10,000 Names

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 12.—Orders for 500 signature lists to include 10,000 names have been sent from Seattle to the National Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism. Volunteer workers to secure signatures demanding the release of Thaelmann are being recruited.

10,000 At Paris Thaelmann Rally

PARIS. — On July 20 the Free Thaelmann Committee called a meeting in Wagram Hall which 10,000 workers, professionals and intellectuals attended. Immense enthusiasm prevailed and all speeches were interrupted with repeated mass shouting for Thaelmann. The speakers were Henri Barbusse, Marcel Cachin, the famous attorney Moro-Giafferi, the Socialist Party secretary, Dupont, and Prof. Rivet.

In the following days, numerous free Thaelmann meetings were held throughout France. At these meetings more than 100,000 signatures of workers and sympathizers were gathered upon petitions demanding Thaelmann and all anti-fascist prisoners in Germany be freed.

The National Congress of the French section of the Proletarian Free Thinkers, which just adjourned in Paris, directed a telegram to Berlin demanding to know where Thaelmann is, whether he is safe, demanding his release.

Czechoslovak Workers Protest

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia. — Demands for the freedom of Thaelmann and all anti-fascist prisoners were voiced and forwarded to Berlin from the factory meeting of the celuloid shop in Turc. Sv. Martin; general strike in Humenne of 1,500; Thaelmann protest strike of workers in the Firma Barta in Poltar; protest strike of 230 workers in Nitra; protest strike of 220 workers in one department of Cvernovka, Bratislava; fifteen minute protest strike of brick makers in Zvolen; protest strike of 200 farm workers in Levice; protest by lumber workers in Spis. In Kezmarok 1,500 workers in a sports meet protested.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Relief Strike To Face Test In Bridgeport

Strikers To Try And Get Another 1,000 Out, Spread Picketing

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 12.—Tomorrow morning's picketing will be crucial for the relief workers' strike, here, begun officially last Friday under the auspices of the Relief Workers' Union.

The size of the picket line on a Monday morning is extremely important in every strike. But it is even more so in this case when men working on a split-week basis will arrive at the job who had not been working on Friday, the day the strike was declared.

The men are making as their main demand a $12 cash minimum for all relief workers at the rate of 50 cents an hour. The majority of the workers are getting $5.60 a week in scrip and a box of food. However, rent, gas and light are deducted from the miserable scrip payment.

1,000 Now On Strike

Almost 1,000 are out, with expectations that another thousand will join this week. (The figure of 2,000 in Friday's Daily Worker was an error. The two thousand referred to a demonstration near the City Hall.)

Only a part of this crowd were strikers. An open-air mass meeting, held at Washington Park Saturday, ratified the final preparations for the extension of the strike.

Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of the city, is doing his best to break the strike. His full supoprt is being thrown to Edward Leake, a Socialist official of the now defunct Unemployed Workers' League. Leake, as a previous dispatch to the Daily Worker stated, has called upon the workers to scab.

What the workers think of Leake and McLevy is pretty well expressed by Clifford Goff, ex-soldier and

(Continued on Page 2)

Coast Terror Protested by Law Leaders

NEW YORK.—Violations in California at the constitutional liberties of "freedom of political belief and freedom of person from lawless arrest" were protested Saturday by distinguished lawyers in a statement made public by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Those signing the protest included among others: Charles F. Amidon, retired judge of the United States District Court of North Dakota; George W. Anderson, re-Morris L. Ernst and Arthur Garfield judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Boston, Charles C. Burlingham, N. Y. City. Professor C. Burlingham, N. Y. City; Professor School; Clarence Darrow, Chicago; field Hays, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union; Dean Charles H. Houston, Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C.; Henry T. Hunt, general counsel to the Public Works Administration, Washington, D. C.; Francis Fisher Kane, Philadelphia; Prof. Karl Llewellyn, Columbia Law School; Prof. Jerome Michael, former special assistant to the U. S. attorney general and now professor of law, Columbia Law School; James F. Minturn, retired Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and now dean of John Marshall College of Law; Walter Pollak, New York City; Prof. Tyrell Williams, Washington University.

"American constitutional liberties," the statement said in part, "are precious. They have become more precious in the measure that such liberties have been wiped out in other countries. Constitutional liberties are in danger in California."

Aluminum Strike Ties Up Plants

But A.F.L. Heads Ignore the Main Demands of Workers

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., Aug. 12.—Fifteen thousand workers of the Andrew Mellon's Aluminum Company of America were on strike today, with 4,300 out in the three local plants at New Kensington, Arnold, and Logans Ferry. The walkout was called by A. F. of L. leaders, their hand forged on one side by the mass pressure of the rank and file members of the Aluminum Workers Union, and on the other, by the company's refusal to consider any agreement.

The three plants here were shut down by the company at 11 p.m. Friday night after mass picket lines at each gate effectively halted production, but on Saturday morning and during all day only a handful of pickets were called out by A. F. of L. leaders at factory entrances.

Special deputies, carrying long riot clubs, are already in evidence on the streets, two shop foremen having been beaten up when they attempted to enter the plant.

Recognition has been raised as the central issue by Dave Williams and Boris Shishkin, A. F. of L. leaders, but the agreement for which they are negotiating, in Williams' own words, would include "an open shop agreement with an anti-strike clause inserted."

This agreement now put forward by Williams is not the one which was drawn up by the workers over a month ago. At that time their demands were: wage increases averaging approximately 35 per cent, and certain back wages owed the workers; seniority rights; recognition and the checkoff, the latter to go to the local unions; and no discrimination against union members.

Williams' agreement includes only the checkoff, to go to the National Council, and seniority, and was turned down by the workers a month ago.

Strike Sentiment Strong

The actual strength of strike sentiment was indicated in the complete shutting down of all plants, without any strike preparations having been made or strike committees established.

Imminent danger faces the workers on two sides, at present, and threatens the success of their solid strike. The control of the strike is in the hands of the A. F. of L. leaders, who can call it off whenever they choose, as there is no broad strike committee in charge of all action.

The other danger is also due to the lack of a broad strike committee; that because of poorly organized picketing the powerful Aluminum Company may take advantage of this to smash the strike through a force of strikebreakers.

SOCIALIST DESERTS STRIKE

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. — At the time of an attempted strike of workers on the relief gardens here, Jack Shaw, organizer of the American Workers Union and member of the Socialist Party, signed an agreement with the chief of police to leave town for a year. The strike which he deserted had been called under his leadership.

Shaw now has a government job.

Districts Enter Socialist Competition in 'Daily' Drive

Two Areas Go Over Top and Six More Are Nearing Quotas As Campaign Is Speeded To Double Circulation

THREE weeks remain in which to reach the quota of 20,000 new readers for the Daily Worker. With two Districts over the top and six nearing their new reader quotas, every effort must be made to speed activity in the Sections, Units and Fractions, as well as among the mass, language and fraternal organizations and trade unions.

All Districts will, therefore, enter into socialist competition for the remaining weeks of the intensified drive. The tables below list the competitors for this contest, together with their quotas and current standings. Due consideration has been given to size and condition of Districts, their quotas and percentages of new readers.

The socialist competition between Districts will be continued after September 1, when it becomes the task of our Party to double the circulation of the Daily Worker by January 1, 1935, in accordance with the call of the Central Committee. This means that the circulation campaign must be linked up with the financial drive. New Readers mean new supporters for our press.

DISTRICTS! FORWARD IN SOCIALIST COMPETITION!

District	Quota	Percent of Quota to Date		District	Quota	Percent of Quota to Date
2 New York	10,000	23.0	vs.	8 Chicago	2,000	21.8
6 Cleveland	900	36.1	vs.	7 Detroit	1,000	15.7
3 Philadelphia	1,000	38.8	vs.	5 Pittsburgh	300	56.3
1 Boston	600	84.5	vs.	14 Newark	600	60.5
4 Buffalo	320	38.8	vs.	9 Minn.	300	61.0
15 Connecticut	225	100.0	vs.	19 Denver	200	122.0
10 Omaha	150	——	vs.	11 N. Dakota	150	14.6
12 Seattle	550	——	vs.	13 California	600	——
16 N. Carolina	100	51.0	vs.	20 Ft. Worth	75	86.6
17 Birmingham	200	——	vs.	23 Kentucky	75	——
22 W. Virginia	75	12.0	vs.	25 Florida	80	13.7
24 Louisiana	75	33.3	vs.	26 S. Dakota	75	21.3
21 St. Louis	150	67.3	vs.	18 Milwaukee	200	89.5

Note:—Tables of the contest will be published once a week.

WORKERS PREPARE FOR MASS RALLIES TO HEAR HERNDON

NEW YORK.—New York workers and the outstanding leaders of the revolutionary movement are preparing to pay tribute to the heroic young Negro leader of the working-class, Angelo Herndon, in two mass welcome meetings in this city.

Next Wednesday night's meeting at the Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, will be Herndon's first public appearance since the tumultuous welcome given him last Tuesday evening on his arrival at the Pennsylvania Station, following his release on bail, pending appeal, from the Georgia hell hole where he was imprisoned for nineteen months.

In addition to the thousands of Negro and white workers and intellectuals who will attend this meeting, Herndon will be greeted by Earl Bronder, general secretary of the Communist Party; James W. Ford, organizer of its Harlem Section; Anna Damon, of the national office of the International Labor Defense; William Fitzgerald, Joseph Brodsky, Israel Amter and others. Ben Davis, Jr., Herndon's former attorney and editor of the Negro Liberator, will be chairman of the meeting.

On Aug. 22, anniversary of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, commemorated by the I. L. D. as National Scottsboro Day, Herndon will speak at the Bronx Coliseum, East 177th Street, Bronx. There he will be greeted by Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; Harry Haywood, national secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; Robert Minor, Ben Gold, Ben Davis, Ruby Bates, star Scottsboro defense witness; Gil Green of the Young Communist League, and others. Nat Stevens, District Secretary of the I. L. D., will preside.

A torchlight parade to the Coliseum will precede the meeting.

Rally in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Philadelphia workers will greet Angelo Herndon at the Workers' Press Picnic, Sunday, Aug. 19, at Old Berkle's Farm, Washington Lane, west of Ogontz Avenue, West Oak Lane.

Conference on Thursday

BROOKLYN. — An Emergency Scottsboro-Herndon Conference will be held Thursday evening, at the Boro Park Cultural Center, 1280 56th Street, Brooklyn.

The conference will be addressed by many outstanding leaders in the fight for the freedom of Herndon and the Scottsboro Boys. All organizations in the section are urged to send delegates, and help raise the $15,000 fund to carry the appeal for the ten Negro youths to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Ford Urges Massing at Consulate

Cuban Workers' Leader Faces Death In Havana Jail

NEW YORK. — Mass picketing before the Cuban consulate at 17 Battery Place for the release of Joaquin Ordoqui, imprisoned Cuban labor leader, will start this morning at 10 o'clock and continue through the day.

Ordoqui, head of the Cuban National Confederation of Labor, is in a Havana dungeon facing death at the hands of the Mendieta-Batista government.

James W. Ford, leading Negro Communist, yesterday issued an appeal to all workers and anti-imperialist sympathizers to support the demonstration this morning, declaring:

"Comrades Brower and Hathaway have issued an appeal to support the revolutionary movement of Cuba, organizing a broad campaign for the unconditional and safe release of Joaquin Ordoqui. He, as the Secretary General of the National Confederation of Labor, is a symbol of the Cuban workers' struggle against the lowering of their conditions. I call upon all members of the T.U.U.L., Harlem Section of the Communist Party, members of mass organizations and sympathizers to demonstrate Monday at the Cuban Consulate, 17 Battery Place, and in the campaign for the release of Joaquin Ordoqui and the hundreds of militant workers, now in the dungeons of the counter-revolutionary Mendieta-Batista regime.

"Telegrams sent to President Mendieta at Havana and to the Cuban consulates in the United States, attendance at the mass meetings that are being held, contributions for the Ordoqui Defense Fund, should be our response to the attacks of the Wall Street puppet government on our fellow workers in Cuba."

Tonight at 8 oclock, a protest meeting will be held at the Julio Mella Club, 1413 Fifth Avenue, near 116th Street. Speeches will be made in English and Spanish. This is preliminary to the mass meeting arranged for Aug. 20 at Park Palace. Contributions for the $200 Ordoqui Defense Fund should be sent to the Daily Worker, 50 East 13th Street.

Painters Stand Firm as Employers Seek Aid of Labor Board

NEW YORK.—With the rank and file of District Council 9, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, standing fast in their fight for a six-hour, nine-dollar day, Philip Zausner, usurper of the District Council secretaryship, yesterday made a gesture of unwillingness to accept Regional Labor Board mediation. The demand advanced by the District Council is nine dollars for a seven-hour day.

Philip H. Gladstone, chairman of the Association of Master Painters' declared, however, that his group planned to call a meeting to consider the proposal of Ben Golden for the Regional Labor Board

U. S. CONFIRMS DAILY WORKER'S DEARTH REPORTS

USSR Bares 'Famine' Lies In Nazi Press

Soviet Union Sees Them as Moral Preparation for Intervention

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 12.—The latest attempts of the entire Nazi press throughout Germany to feature "famine" in the Ukraine sections of the Soviet Union and calling for "expeditions of relief to the starving Ukrainian peasants" have been bluntly denounced here as nothing but moral preparation for intervention in Soviet affairs and an effort of the Nazis to bludgeon votes for Hitler in the coming "elections."

The Nazi press screams in big headlines of "1,500,000 Starving in Kiev," and other similar wild tales of mass starvation, calling upon the German masses to "contribute relief" for these districts.

Record Harvest

Actually, the Soviet harvest has been of record proportions, despite the drought, thanks to the enormous success of the collective farms. The German harvest, on the other hand, has been a miserable failure, and the heavy taxes levied by the Nazis have made life for the peasantry miserable. In addition, the huge tariffs levied by the Nazis in the interests of the big agrarians are steadily raising the cost of living in the cities.

The latest statements of the Agricultural Commisariat show that 17,000,000 hectares of grain were mowed by July 30 as compared with the bumper crop of 12,000,000 last year at the same period.

Plot Intervention

Professor H. J. Muller of the University of Texas, who has just completed a tour of the Soviet grain regions ridiculed the reports of "famine" or "starvation."

"While the prevailing drought also hit the Ukraine and other sections of Russia, the outlook is

(Continued on Page 2)

Group Acts To Elect AFL Rank and File

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 12.—The fifty-fourth convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in San Francisco in October will find the reactionary policies of the bureaucratic top officialdom receiving their most serious challenge in years. This became clear as a result of the conference of the National Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief held here yesterday and today. The meeting of the N. E. C. of this rank and file body had as its task the preparations for the A. F. of L. convention and for the National Conference of the A. F. of L. trade union committee which will be held simultaneously in a hall directly across the street from the A. F. of L. convention.

Plans for a campaign to secure the election of rank and file delegates to the A. F. of L. convention were worked out and resolutions adopted on the most burning issues facing the American workers for presentation to the convention. It was pointed out that at last year's convention one rank and file delegate, Suny of Philadelphia, succeeded in presenting the militant position on a number of questions despite all the maneuvers of the bureaucrats.

This year it is expected there will be a number of such delegates to put up a real fight on the floor. Present at the conference are leaders of the rank and file movement from New York, Cleveland, Detroit, Youngstown, Akron, Toledo, Chi-

(Continued on Page 2)

Head of A. A. A. Admits Secret Govt. Survey of Shortage

NEW YORK. — A Federal nation-wide investigation into the possibility of a food shortage has been revealed for the first time by A.A.A. Administrator Chester B. Davis.

Speaking at Great Falls, at a Montana farmers fair, Davis revealed that the government has for some time been secretly checking on the country's food supply in view of the tremendous destruction of crops by the Roosevelt acreage-reduction program and the record drought.

He characterized these investigations as "the most extensive ever undertaken in this country."

This admission confirms the early reports printed in the Daily Worker of record-breaking declines in all surpluses and farm crop reserves which confront the population with the possibility of a serious food shortage and the certainty of swift rises in the prices of every day food necessities.

Low Milk Record

The corn crop is now officially admitted to be the lowest since 1894, with the corn supply less than 50 per cent of normal. This situation is intensified as a result of the fact that more than 25 per cent of the corn crop was destroyed last year by the Roosevelt government through the A. A. A. acreage-reduction contracts.

Rapidly rising prices for eggs, sugar, milk, bread, corn, cotton and other farm products are forecast by government officials.

Milk production per cow is the lowest on record, with total milk production far below the "normal."

Egg production is at least 10 per cent below last year, with the potato crop more than 3,000,000 bushels below the short crop of last year.

Profiteering Seen

Wheat production is expected to go below 50 per cent of last year's crop.

Despite all government talk about profiteering, food speculators are making millions every day as the markets leap upward on the news of the growing shortage and intense need in the cities. Big Wall Street monopolies like the Borden Milk company, the Corn Products Refining, and others are planning to cash in on their inventories and on the rising prices.

It is expected that the food shortages will soon be reflected in all city retail markets.

Philadelphia Negro Fighting Eviction, Framed on Charge

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12. — George Johnson, Negro, has been found guilty of framed-up charges of assault and battery, and of mayhem, and held without bail, because of his part in a struggle against eviction from his home.

Johnson, who is a leader in the Unemployment Council in North Philadelphia, was not at home when police and constables came to evict him. He arrived on the scene later, after 3,000 workers had gathered about his house to stop the eviction. The eviction did not take place. Johnson, however, was arrested and has been found guilty.

The International Labor Defense, which defended Johnson in court, is appealing for a new trial.

The arrest of Johnson was one of the sparks that set off the outpouring of Negroes into the streets of North Philadelphia on Aug. 1. This display of resentment among the Negro people of the neighborhood — which the white press has chosen to designate as a "race riot" —was in reality the result of a long period of terror by the police, wholesale evictions, discrimination in relief, brutal clubbings, Jim-crowism in the theatres and stores.

20,000 New Readers by Sept. 1st!

Japan Presses Plan to Ruin Railway

Hopes Planned Attacks Will Make USSR Give Up Share of Road

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW (By Radio), Aug. 12.—Newspapers have published here today the report of Rudy, manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, testifying that Japano-Manchurian circles still continue their tactics of ruining the railway. Rudy points out that the attacks upon trains, stations, barracks and bridges of the Chinese Eastern continue, due to the absence of guards, who are under Japanese control.

During the eight months of this current year, 91 attacks were committed upon stations and barracks, 116 employees were kidnapped, nine bridges were damaged, 46 persons killed and 102 injured, the majority of whom were workers and employees on the Chinese Eastern. During this same period, 16 train accidents occurred due to malicious dismantling of the rails, and resulting in the breaking of 21 locomotives, and in 20 trains being broken or considerably damaged.

Precisely at this time, the anti-Soviet campaign of the Japan-Manchurian press was sharply intensified. In an editorial entitled "Blackmailers Do Not Abate," Pravda writes: "There is nothing accidental in all this coincidence. On the one hand, corresponding Japanese circles, taking advantage and seeing that the real power of Manchuria remains in their hands, strive to ruin the Chinese Eastern Railway and to take it by "starvation"; while on the other hand the press is preparing public opinion for the seizure of the railway by force. The white guard Japanese newspaper "Kharbinskoe Vremia," for instance, openly writes that the question of the Chinese Eastern must be "naturally" solved by . . . war against the U.S.S.R.!

Efforts of Japan Futile

Do the people of Japan seriously think that the noisy abuse of the newspapers and the threats of those scribblers, who are extraordinarily brave while at their inkstand, will attain their aim? Futile expenditure! Futile painful efforts! These painful efforts look like the grimaces of jugglers. They are presenting the ruling circles of Japan in a ridiculous aspect.

The Soviet Government puts the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway bluntly and to the point. It is common knowledge that the negotiations for the sale of the railway commenced upon the initiative of the U.S.S.R. The Soviet Government agreed to sell the Chinese Eastern, which is a commercial enterprise in Manchuria belonging to the U.S.S.R. The proposal came as a result of the invariable striving of the Soviet Union to improve Japano-Soviet relations, which are artificially aggravated by adventurous circles of Japanese imperialism.

Three factors at least are needed in that agreement so that the sale shall take place. First, there must be the wish to sell the railway. The Soviet Government expressed this wish clearly and unambiguously, striving to consolidate peace in the Far East. Secondly, there must be a wish to purchase the railway. It is common knowledge that the Japano-Manchurian side formally expressed their readiness to commence negotiations with the U.S.S.R. concerning the purchase of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Thirdly and fin-

(Continued on Page 2)

Sabotage, Kidnappings Mark Japan's Terror Rule in Manchuria

NEGRO LEADER HURLS WORKERS' DEFI IN CALIFORNIA COURT

4 Workers Are Given Long Terms

Trial of 24 Sacramento Workers' Leaders Begins

By FRANK DORIO
(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 12.—Climaxing a jingoist, red-baiting plea to the jury by the prosecutor, four of six worker defendants in the June 1 unemployed demonstration received heavy prison sentences from the labor-hating Judge Arthur Crum last week. James McShann, militant Negro jobless leader, was first sentenced. He was given a total of 22 months on several framed charges, including "inciting to riot," conducting a meeting without permit, "battery," etc.

Harold Hendricks, ill with tuberculosis, was sentenced to two years, John Sanders to 21 months and Earl Tennry to 90 days for "disturbing the peace."

Sessons, the fifth defendant, was acquitted of the one charge against him, but immediately framed up on other charges.

Another Sentence Monday

Toth, the sixth defendant, will be sentenced Monday.

So far, a total of five years, 10 months and 20 days have been imposed upon workers who were criminally assaulted by police thugs when they demanded work, adequate cash relief, an end to forced labor on garden lots and unemployment insurance at the expense of the bosses and their government.

The courageous attitude of all defendants was expressed in the challenge hurled by McShann at the boss court; "I am not afraid to suffer for the working class. I am not a thief, not a parasite, an exploiter or a murderer. I am one of the 16,000,000 of America's unemployed. . . . I shall know why I have to suffer . . . Thousands of McShanns will rise where I fall. . . ."

Leo Gallagher and Grover Johnson, International Labor Defense attorneys, immediately filed notice of appeal. A campaign of protest against these verdicts will be launched by the International Labor Defense.

Sacramento Trial of 24 Begins

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Twenty-four local workers' leaders, charged with vagrancy and criminal syndicalism, were put on trial in Judge William J. Carraghar's Court last Tuesday. Electing a self-defense committee of six to act as attorneys, they prepared to battle with the best means at their disposal a court which is determined to railroad them to long jail terms on trumped-up charges.

The defense committee included Caroline Decker, district secretary of the Agricultural and Cannery Workers' Industrial Union; Pat Chambers, district organizer of the same union; Albert Hongarely, section organizer of the Communist Party; Martin Wilson, local secretary of the International Labor Defense; Harry Collents and Louis Norman.

All pleas for reduction of bail, which totals $96,000 for all of the workers, were denied. Demands for beds, blankets, food fit to eat in the prison, were ignored.

For the past three weeks these workers have been sleeping on filthy cement floors in a crowded "drunk tank." Drunkards, drug addicts and persons with contagious venereal diseases have been thrown into this tank nightly. With one toilet and drinking cup for 50 to 100 prisoners, a serious undermining of the health of the defendants is threatened. One Chinese worker has already been sent to the Stockton Insane Asylum. Another is on the verge of a complete nervous and physical breakdown, and many others are sick.

The defendants are allowed to shave only once a week, on Fridays, so that they have heavy, unkempt beards when they appear in court. When they protested against this, they were taunted by Judge Carragher, who said, "Now you look like real Bolsheviks."

Protests against this frame-up should be sent to Judge Carraghar, District Attorney Neil McAllister, Special Prosecutor Russell and Governor Merriam, all at Sacramento. Funds for these workers' defense should be addressed to Box, 646, Sacramento.

C. P. Section Joins Knitgood Strikers In a Parade Today

NEW YORK.—In accordance with a decision made at a conference on Friday night, members of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party of Section Six, Williamsburg, will join striking knitgoods workers in their Brooklyn mass picket parade this morning. The parade is routed to pass a number of company union shops which are still in operation.

Friday night's conference, held in the Bridge Plaza Workers' Club, 285 Rodney St., raised $25 for the knitgoods strike fund. Ruth Miller, organizer for the Knitgoods Workers' Industrial Union, and Ray Field, section organizer for the Young Communists, were two of the principal speakers. Matha Stone, Williamsburg organizer for the Communist Party, received a hearty ovation when she was introduced as candidate for the State Assembly in the 14th District.

Aid to Chiang By Roosevelt Is Denounced

Committee Scores U. S. Loans to Suppress Chinese Masses

NEW YORK. — Financial and other aid by the United States government and American commercial interests to the butcher Chiang Kai-Shek in his bloody war against the Chinese people are denounced in a protest letter sent to President Roosvelt last week by the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners.

The letter points out that in addition to loans and supplies of munition, the Wall Street government has furnished American aviation officers to instruct Chiang's mercenaries and to actively aid in bombing the towns and Red Armies of the emancipated Chinese toilers in the free Sovit districts.

The torture and slaughter of millions of workers and peasants by the Kumintang regime is laid directly at the door of American and other imperialists aiding Chiang Kai-Shek. This "self-appointed 'exterminator" of the Chinese Soviets, has been heavily subsidized by American interests—with loans disguised as 'wheat and cotton loans for the Chinese people'—which vanish in the bottomless corruption of the Nanking government, or suport the murderous raids against the free peasants and civilians."

The letter demands an end to American adventurism in Asia, "which is really a systematic war upon the heroic struggle of the Chinese toiling masses for freedom and their own form of government." It demands "the removal of American air and naval forces from China and immediate stoppage of loans, subsidies and American munitions to the most openly brutal, military despotism of modern times —the Nanking government and its leader, Chiang Kai-Shek."

U.S.S.R. Bares Nazi Press Lies

(Continued from Page 1)

for a better crop than even 1933. I visited regions around Kiev and Kharkov, and also motored through the Northern Caucausus, but nowhere did I see or hear of catastrophic famine conditions," Professor Muller told the press today.

It has been a favorite dream of the Nazi officials, as expressed in the Hugenberg Memorandum presented to the London Economic Conference last year, to seize and divide the Soviet Ukraine through military intervention against the Soviet Union.

STENOGRAPHER, temporary, expert. Work man writer's home suburb for board, small salary. Full information. Interview Manhattan. Box 17 c/o Daily Worker.

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Ballot Signature Campaigners Organize Jobless Into Council in Ohio Steel Area

Allen Asks Expulsion Of Tighe

Points to Traitorous Activities of President of the A. A.

Special to the Daily Worker

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In answer to Mike Tighe's request that Cecil Allen, secretary of the Amalgamated Association Committee of Ten, be expelled from the A. F. L. steel union for the statement he issued on the sellout of the steel strike by A. F. of L. leaders, Allen has countered with the demand that Tighe himself be thrown out of the organization for his traitorous activities.

Tighe, president of the union, brought William Green into the national convention on June 14, and forced through, with the backing of Committee of Ten members, a proposal to sidetrack the steel strike and allow a Roosevelt board to arbitrate all demands.

Allen's charges against Tighe were included in a statement issued four weeks ago together with a general report on the situation in steel and a proposed plan of action. The full document appeared in the Daily Worker.

Charges Against Tighe

Tighe has asked that "Allen prove his charges immediately or be expelled," but proof of these accusations is already established for all to see in the actions of Tighe and company ever since the April convention of the A. A.

Specific charges now preferred against Tighe by Allen, which, together with the former's demand for Allen's expulsion, must be acted on by an investigating committee comprised of one delegate from a lodge in each division designated by the divisional vice-president, include:

(1) Domination of the last conventions of the A. A. to such an extent that effective action by the assembled delegates was impossible.

(2) That Tighe, with the support of the International officials, reversed the decision of the new lodges at the April convention and refused to deal with or in any way cooperate with the Committee of Ten which they had elected to carry out the program of action evolved. That Tighe, in the presence of the other officials, threatened to expell any members of the Committee who might attempt to carry out the decisions of the convention.

(3) That the Green proposal, to call off the strike and refer everything to Washington, which was not to have been considered until the delegates had sufficient time to offer their own proposals, was shoved through and down the throats of the delegates without allowing due deliberation.

(4) That other bureaucratic actions of Tighe hindered proper consideration of the problems in the steel industry.

Elections In September

Allen's earlier statement was a blistering expose of the whole Tighe machine, declaring that the steel workers had been "systematically betrayed" by the A. A. officials in many ways: by threatening the Committee of Ten; by suppressing the economic demands of the workers and advancing only that for recognition; by refusing to allow rank and file proposals for concerted action in the second convention; and by submitting all action to a Tighe-appointed committee of 16, which considered only Green's proposal for a sellout board.

At that time Allen called on the membership of the A. A. to put forward their economic demands and take action immediately to force their acceptance by the steel trust, with a broad strike committee elected from the ranks to have charge of all negotiations and preparations for strike.

Allen's charges against Tighe are being popularized among the rank disgusted with the union officials and file, the majority of whom are since the betrayal of the June "strike."

Tighe comes up for re-election in September, opposed by Frank Bennett, of Granite City, Ill., and George Williams, a Communist renegade, of Cannonsburg, Pa. Earl Forbeck, who had originally filed his candidacy for president of the A. A., has withdrawn in favor of Williams.

Bridgeport Strike To Face Test Today

(Continued from Page 1)

secretary of the Relief Workers' Union.

"Ed Laeke," Goff told the Daily Worker correspondent, "through his statements has shown himself to be a strikebreaker, an enemy of the workers.

"As for McLevy, he's made pledges to teh workers—in words. In deeds he has done nothing. He constantly passes the buck to Hartford, the State capitol." "My hands are tied," is his favorite argument. He rattles off a string of laws 40 or 50 years old and leaves you where you were when you started, exactly nowhere. Employed workers are backing the relief workers, as is clearly evidenced by contributions that are coming into the strike committee.

Quota Is Doubled in Mahoning and Columbia Counties—Union, I.L.D. and Party Leaders Are Nominated in New Jersey

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Twice the number of signatures needed to place Communist Party candidates on the ballot in Mahoning and Columbia Counties have been collected, according to John Steuben, section organizer.

As a result of the nominating petition signature drive, a new Unemployment Council has been formed in Salineville, Ohio, and coal miners, approached by Communist Party workers perhaps for the first time, quickly joined in aiding the signature drive.

The Youngstown Section Bureau of the Party has made public the following honor roll for meritorious work in connection with the fulfillment of its quota in the election petition drive: Vinia, Walker, Gates, Johnjulio, Balaben, Gray, Fowler, Rowley, Slaby, Archer, Herren, Fiber and Stillwell. The Young Communist League here surpasses its quota of 500 names by 350.

Union Leader Nominated in N. J.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 12.—The chief local and State issues on which the Communist Party will wage its campaign in this State are revocation of the injunction laws, the right to strike and picket, abolition of forced labor, cash relief and a 30-hour week at full union wages for all work relief recipients.

The major State candidates are Moe Brown, organizer of the National Textile Workers' Union, for Governor; Rebecca Grecht, District Organiser of the Communist Party, for United States Senator; Sam Strong, organizer of the International Labor Defense, and Guser Manigo and Nick Rand, for Congressmen.

The State election committee has arranged a carnival and picnic to be held at Willow Grove, Clark Township, on Monday, Sept. 3.

Gov. Olson Raises "Red Scare" To Cover His Strikebreaking

Troops Issue 9,200 Truck Permits—Communist Party Nails Lies of Farmer-Labor Governor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 12.—The national guard called out by the Farmer-Labor Governor, Floyd B. Olson, has issued 9,200 military permits authorizing trucks to operate. Governor Olson declared that still more permits will be issued, and he may suspend all restrictions on trucks "for two days," to "permit transportation of supplies and restocking of stores." Thus Olson is using the national guard to break the strike of the truck drivers.

The United States District Court here upheld Olson's martial law edict. Olson, in defense, of his strikebreaking acts, made wild accusations against the Communist Party. Captain John Derrick, James Kelly and John C. Kerr, Olson's agents, submitted affidavits to the court containing a whole series of absurd and provocative lies against the Communist Party.

The district office of the Communist Party, through Jack Carson, district organizer, issued a statement listing these accusations and declaring, "We answer all these accusations of Olson in one sentence: All this is a piece of stupid trickery to be utilized for covering up the actions of Governor Olson against the truck drivers and the workers of Minneapolis."

The statement then exposes these lies concretely. The Communist Party headquarters are not at 212 Hennepin Ave., as Olson's agents stated, but at 213 De Soto Building. The former address is that of the Unemployment Councils.

"The Communist Party does not believe in nor does it advocate any wrecking of property to achieve the aims of the workers," the statement continues, regarding one of the canards of Olson's agents that the Communists planned the wrecking of the Union City Mission and the Salvation Army building.

"The Unemployment Councils, including their central branch, function through their officially elected grievance committees, to take up problems of the unemployed with the Mission and Salvation Army authorities, Welfare Board and City Council."

The agents of Olson had charged a Communist plot to "crack police heads." The Communist statement answered, "It is already well known that the cracking of heads has always been provoked and started not by workers but by the police. Tear gas Friday is a classical example of such actions by the police."

One of the "charges" Olson placed against the Communist Party was that the Communists "promised active aid to the truck drivers strike by participating in disturbances." The Communist Party answers, "The Communist Party admits it is doing everything possible to aid the truck drivers in their strike and that we called upon all workers, employed and unemployed to join the drivers on the picket line."

"As to the question of Communists being responsible for strikes," the statement further says, "we state that it is a known fact that strikes are a result of low wages, rotten working conditions and the denial to the workers the right to organize. The Communist Party is surely not responsible for the existence of such conditions. There are no plots or secrets. The Communist Party openly organizes the workers to resist such conditions and calls upon its members to be the most active and the most loyal ones among the workers in the fight for the improvement of conditions.

"As to the Dunne brothers in the strike leadership of Local 574, the Communist Party emphatically states that none of them are members of our Party. The Communist Party has openly warned the workers against the policy of these people in the strike, which is mainly responsible for the present weakened stage of the strike and for the losses the drivers have so far sustained."

(The Dunne brothers did not criticize the sabotage of the AFL leaders, and did not go over the heads of these reactionaries to spread the strike or to organize mass protest against martial law.)

"We state that martial law in Mineapolis has succeeded in breaking the backbone of the drivers' strike by denying the workers their right of picketing. Olson is now preparing the ground for further attacks against the workers by his intentions to lay his strike-breaking hand upon the Communist Party. The workers of Minneapolis will come to our defense, to the defense of their Party."

Japan Pushes Plan To Ruin Railway

(Continued from Page 1)

ally, the negotiations must be conducted in a normal atmosphere, having as its basis a fair price.

U. S. S. R. Alone Wants Peace

Of these three factors, only one remains invariable; namely, the striving of the U. S. S. R. to consolidate peace in the Far East. As to the second and third factors, the practice of the last several months has proved that during the whole time of negotiating, the ruling circles of Japan did not express a readiness to observe the basic principles underlying the Tokio conference: namely, a businesslike discussion and readiness to pay a fair price for the Chinese Eastern Railway.

During all the stages of the negotiations, the ruling circles of Japan did not cease to resort to attempts to exert "pressure" upon the Soviet delegation, inspiring the press accordingly into unhesitating provocations. Each stage of the negotiations was invariably followed by a crude anti-Soviet campaign in the press. The ruling circles of Japan still believe that by such methods they will obtain the railway for a price next to nothing.

Evidently Tokio has until now not realized, or does not wish to realize, that while the Soviet Union expressed readiness to sell the Chinese Eastern, that this does not at all mean that the U. S. S. R. will accept any price which would come into the heads of Japanese representatives. Striving to reach an agreement, the U. S. S. R. decided upon making concessions, whereas the ruling circles of Japan manifest an unyieldingness worthy of better application.

Wants Railway Without Pay

But this circumstance may be explained quite simply. They do not wish to buy the railway at all, but intend to seize it by force. The present anti-Soviet campaign proves it quite clearly. The Japanese press started campaigning against the U. S. S. R. precisely during these days, spreading the most absurd rumors regarding the "anti - Japanese schemes of the U. S. S. R." These rumors, the absurdity of which are apparent, cannot be called other than the fresh ungifted works of art of the Japanese provocateurs.

But the objective of these rumors are clear. Japanese newspapers, wearing the aspect of deep thinkers, are convincing their readers that the U. S. S. R., you can see, concludes non-aggression pacts with their western neighbors, that it is an adherent of the Eastern Locarno, because she wishes to get a free hand for . . . "attacking Japan!" What profound "sagacity!" Aren't these discussions reminiscent of the well-known tactics of thieves crying after the theft has been committed: "Catch thief!"

It is sufficient to bring to mind again the refusal of the ruling circles of Japan to conclude a non-aggression pact with the U. S. S. R. and to realize that both the Tokio and the Harbin press manifestly cannot meet ends in their striving to disguise the aggressive policy of Japanese imperialism. The provocational methods by which means the Japanese imperialists would wish to seize the Chinese Eastern arouses the justified indignation of the toilers of the U. S. S. R. They have full grounds on which to interpret the will of the campaign of the Japanese press against their Fatherland as the symptoms that an attack is being prepared against the U. S. S. R.

However, we must warn the inciters of this campaign: their new provocational attempts will end in a shameful failure as did their previous attempts. The ruling circles of Japan will attain nothing by blackmailing, by extortions, and by threats. It is a hopeless undertaking, and especially hopeless for those who placed any hopes in it.

Chicago Is On Streets With 'Daily'

200 Red Builders and Carriers Are Now Active

Chicago answered the call for "Daily Worker Week" with an intensified drive by its 200 Red Builders and carriers. Goal for week was 20c new readers.

Comrade Gosse counteracts the capitalist press, convincing this worker that our "Daily" carries news important to the working class.

Transfer points afford excellent locations for selling "Daily" to workers going to and from their shops and offices.

The August 1 Anti-War Demonstration was well covered by Chicago Red Builders, our "Daily" reaching many new readers.

These Red Builders tell the motormen and conductors about our "Daily" at the end of the line, adding to passenger sales.

Comrade Rothemund is a well-known figure at the corner of Grand and Central Aves. This white-collar worker looks impressed.

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"Red-Baiting" Drive Assailed by Writers In Query to Hynes

NEW YORK.—"By what right do you investigate the private affairs of film stars who are suspected of violation of no existing law?"

This question is put to the notorious Red-baiter, Captain William F. Hynes of the Los Angeles "Red Squad," in a letter protesting his threats against film stars allegedly giving financial aid to the Communist Party in its fight against mass hunger, lynching, fascist terror and imperialist war.

The letter is signed by Elmer Rice, Herman Shumlin, Howard Dietz, Paul Peters and Waldo Frank.

"One of the aims of the Communist Party, we believe, is to aid these workers," the letter states. "It seems necessary to remind you that that party is a recognized legal organization with candidates for national and state office."

Group To Elect A. F. L. Rank and File

(Continued from Page 1)

cago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Kenosha, Wis., Flint, Mich., and Ann Arbor Mich. In his report, Louis Weinstock, national secretary, and one of the rank and file leaders of the painters' strike in New York, pointed out the growth of militant sentiment among the A. F. of L. rank and file and particularly stressed the significance of the San Francisco general strike.

At the same time he showed the increasing strike-breaking role of the misleaders, their use of terror against the rank and file, and placed squarely upon their shoulders responsibility for the growth of company unions. Weinstock emphasized the necessity of intensifying the campaign for Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill (H.R. 7598) and waging a fight for the bill at the A. F. of L. convention. He also pointed out the need of bringing forward the question of organizing the Negro workers.

NEEDLE WORKERS PATRONIZE
SILVER FOX
CAFETERIA and BAR
326-7th Avenue
Between 28th and 29th Streets
Food Workers Industrial Union

Relief Leaders Held in Iowa, Are in Hospital

Workers Push Fight to Free The mAfter Hunger Strike

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 12.—Three unemployed leaders, James Porter, John Nordquist and Ira Meade, are today in Broadlawns Hospital, recovering from their ten-day hunger strike ended Friday against the excessive bail of $5,000 each on which they are being held for criminal syndicalism.

Porter, Nordquist and Meade ceased their hunger strike after a delegation of workers, fearing for their health, urged them to call it off. The delegation was sent by 500 workers, who jammed the Court House lawn Thursday, demanding that the prisoners be taken to a hospital and that bail be lowered and the prisoners freed. The demonstration was called jointly by the Unemployment Council, Relief Workers' Strike Committee and the International Labor Defense.

The three unemployed leaders were arrested following the failure of city officials to break the strike of 2,000 jobless workers against the miserable relief conditions, begun in the middle of June. The jailed leaders each face a minimum term of ten years in jail and $5,000 fine.

Porter is section organizer of the Communist Party, Nordquist is a militant rank and file worker. Ira Meade is State secretary of the Unemployment Councils. The latter was arrested while standing in a crowd listening to speakers.

Protests against their imprisonment should be sent immediately to Governor Clyde Herring, District Judge Shankland and the City Council, Des Moines, Iowa.

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THE finest food available is tastefully prepared. Comfortable quarters in hotel, bungalows and tents await you. Swimming, tennis, dancing, ball games, theatricals concerts—everything you could want! Proletarian rates are $14 a week or $2.65 for a day.

◆

IT'S a beautiful (and economical) trip up by boat. Cars leave from 2700 Bronx Park East, 10:30 a. m. daily. On Fridays and Saturdays, schedule is 10 a. m., 3 and 7 p. m. Our city phone is EStabrook 8-1400.

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For Children of I.W.O. Schools and Members of the I.W.O.
$16.00 for 2 Wks.—5 Wks. $52.50—10 Wks. $105.00
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Register Your Child and Spend Your Own Vacation in CAMP KINDERLAND

All Comrades Meet at the
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RELIEF SLASHED, FORCED LABOR INSTITUTED IN PORTLAND, ME.

Jobless Must Break Rocks For Food Slips

Relief Workers' Group Calls Mass Meeting To Protest

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 12.—A drastic relief cut, including the curtailment of milk for children, rent, medical aid, clothing, and the establishment of a system of forced labor where unemployed workers are compelled to break rock like ordinary criminals for twenty-five cents an hour, has just been ordered here by City Manager Barlow.

Relief workers will not be paid in cash but in food checks. Manager Barlow's plan has the full support of the City Council.

A delegation of the Portland Relief Workers Protective Association who suggested that the big salaries of the higher city officials be cut were told that the officials were "necessary for running the city government," while the unemployed workers were just "paupers" and a burden to the taxpayers.

The Relief Workers Protective Association is calling a mass meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock in Lincoln Park to protest the new attacks of the city administration on the jobless workers. The Association is demanding a fifty cents per hour minimum wage, paid in cash, medical aid for the sick and milk for all needy children.

The Association is protesting against the huge interest rates being paid bankers and demands that the money go instead for the relief of unemployed workers.

Three Negro Women Whipped and Branded With Irons In South

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 12.—Peonage charges have been filed against Bruce Darby, his wife and son, Sabine dairy operators, on behalf of three Negro women who were held in virtual slavery on the farm.

The women were stripped and whipped, branded with hot irons, tortured with electric wires, and forced to work without pay, federal investigators admit. The women testify they were not permitted to leave the farm except in the company of one of the Darbys, and that when one of them escaped she was brought back forcibly.

Kansas City S. P. Local Votes to Join With C.P. Against War

Rank and File Members Force Vote Against Reactionaries

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Members of the Socialist Party local here voted for a united struggle with the Communist Party against war and fascism at a recent meeting. The vote was sixteen in favor and nine against.

The issue of the united front was brought to the forefront when the reactionary element in the local, led by M. Lippert, secretary, attempted to pigeonhole a letter from the American League Against War and Fascism. One of the rank and file members demanded the floor and declared that it was time the Socialists everywhere were following the example set by the Socialist Party members in Camden, N. J. and in France. He asked them how much longer they would be "cowards, and avoid the fight."

"The Socialist and Communist workers," he said, "have the same enemy to fight."

He was immediately supported by another member.

Steps will be taken immediately by the section organization of the Communist Party to prepare joint anti-war actions.

Novelty Makers Win Wage Boost in Strike

NEW YORK.—Despite refusal of aid from American Federation of Labor officials, 60 employes of the World Button Works, 113 Fourth Ave., have won wage increases ranging from 5 to 15 percent in a successful eight-day strike. The workers compelled recognition of a shop committee, equal division of work in slack periods and an end to discrimination against workers for union activity. The employers also agreed to end their daily practice of searching workers.

At the begining of the strike, the workers called on both the American Federation of Labor union in the industry and on the Independent union in the field to help them. Only the latter group responded, helping to organize mass picket lines and to raise relief. Similar assistance was given by the Young Communist League and the Workers' International Relief. At the conclusion of the strike the workers voted unanimously to affiliate with the union which gave the strike leadership, the Independent Celluloid and Plastic Novelty Workers' Union.

Arrests of Keith and Berlin in Alabama Denounced As Part of Terror Campaign

NEW YORK.—In a telegram sent to Commissioner W. O. Downs, of Birmingham, Ala., the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners yesterday denounced the arrests of Fred Keith and Israel Berlin as part of a systematic terror and persecution against Negro and white workers in that state.

The telegram points to the libel case against Howard Lawson, noted playwright and correspondent of the Daily Worker, as part of the terror drive, aimed at outlawing the workers' press, the Communist Party and all militant workers' organizations. The telegram follows:

"Commissioner W. O. Downs,
Birmingham, Alabama:

"Arrest of Fred Keith and Israel Berlin another attack on workers' rights to organize and is denial of free press, involving same issues as Lawson libel case. This Committee, including editors and writers all over country, will publicize these cases unless they are dismissed.

"(Signed) Alfred H. Hirsch, Secretary, National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners."

Wisconsin Resort Newspaper Opens Fascist Drive on Jews

By RALPH JACKSON
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Violence against Jews in Lake Geneva, Wisconsin resort town patronized by Chicago vacationists, is urged by the Regional News, a weekly newspaper published in the Lake Geneva area, in its Aug. 2 issue.

The News, like all gutter sheets, hypocritically refrains from mentioning Jews as the objects of its unrestrained campaign against so-called "undesirables." But in the almost two full pages devoted to its vicious anti-semitic rantings, it lets the cat out of the bag by "reporting" the moving out of a family by the name of Steinbaum from a hotel without paying rent—so the News says—as an example of the "undesirables'" activities.

Not satisfied with editorializing about the "grave danger" facing Lake Geneva, the News features as its main story what purports to be "news" about "undesirables"—nude sun bathing on the roof of a private home, police being called to break up boisterous parties of "undesirables," a bather making an "undesirable" remark to a cop when told to wear clothes over her bathing suit.

Headed "Now—How About It?" the editorial says that "Race prejudice and race presecution are un-American—this campaign is not intended as any sort of strictly racial warfare. But when anyone of any race habitually and wantonly destroys what is beautiful and handed down by the grace of nature—then these persons are undesirables and Lake Geneva should not tolerate them. In seeking to keep what it has Lake Geneva does not have to be accused of race prejudice.

"Now, as never before, is the alarm sounded for Lake Geneva to unite in unexcelled co-operation. It has a wonderful cause and a just cause. **No single body of merchants can do the work. No one newspaper can do it. Rooming house proprietors and hotel keepers cannot do it. But every citizen of and for Lake Geneva can do it! How about it?"** [Emphasis mine—R.J.]

That the editorial is lying when it says that it's "just and wonderful cause" is not "racial" is shown by the fact that in the very next column, a whole batch of letters from readers who heartily approve of the campaign and who openly mention the fact that it is aimed against the Jews.

Rich Farmers' Group Attacks Unemployed, Urges Forced Labor

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Leaders of the Farm Bureau Federation, rich-farmer controlled organization, made a vicious attack against the unemployed workers and urged the further spread of forced labor in the distribution of relief, in a resolution adopted here Friday.

In a rambling document which talked about "doles encouraging idleness," and communistic and socialist influences in the government, the Bureau Board of Directors demanded that unemployed workers be forced to take any kind of job no matter how low wages were to be paid.

Relief policies of the present administration were criticized as a system that "is fast becoming permanent and unless immediately curtailed will destroy American ideals and self-respect."

While these agents of the big land owners and bankers were calling for further slashes in relief and extension of forced labor, militant farm organizations like the United Farmers' League continue to lead the impoverished farmers and farm laborers along the path of militant struggle for decent relief for all unemployed and for the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Memorials for Sacco and Vanzetti To Urge Freedom for Herndon

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—As part of the worldwide demand for the freedom of Angelo Herndon, Ernst Thaelmann, the Scottsboro Boys and all class war prisoners, Chicago workers will rally in two demonstrations on Aug. 22, the seventh anniversary of the legal murders of Sacco and Vanzetti, world-renowned victims of the American ruling class.

The demonstrations, called by the International Labor Defense, will be held in the following places: Union Park, Ogden and Randolph, at 6 p.m.; 51st and Prairie, at 5 p.m.

The mother of one of the Scottsboro Boys will be the chief speaker at both demonstrations.

WORLD FAIR INVITES FARMERS

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Mass ballyhoo for the Worlds Fair on an unheard of scale was witnessed in Chicago Friday when 15,000 were gathered at the corner of State and Madison Sts. to listen to a broadcast invitation to farmers to come to Chicago.

So frantic have the concessionaires and managers of the Fair become that they are now willing to accept farm produce in place of cash for admission to the grounds. Even cattle can be exchanged for entrance fees to the tottering exposition.

Latest reports did not indicate that many drought stricken farmers had been seen

Penna. Jobless Force Action On Demands

Officials Defend Relief Grant of 21 Cents Per Day

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Aug. 12.—The Unemployment Councils of Shamokin, Johnson City and Sunbury have forced the North Cumberland County relief officials, Supervisor Lehman and Misses Brooks and Meehan, to agree to forward their demands to Harrisburg following an interview Thursday at the Unemployment Council headquarters.

Several smaller demands were granted immediately. The officials, however, defended the present maximum relief grant of twenty-one cents a day, stating that statisticians and disticians had "proved" that this amount is sufficient.

Confronted with demands for payment of rent, cash relief to be increased forty per cent and representation of the Unemployment Councils on the County Emergency Relief Board, the officials were compelled to agree to consider the demands and promised that the unemployed would "probably get their rent paid after the Allegheny County experiment."

This is the second time the Unemployed Councils here have compelled relief authorities to come to the Unemployment Council headquarters to hear the demands of the jobless workers.

Trial of 11 in Ambridge Postponed When I.L.D. Brings Many Witnesses

AMBRIDGE, Pa., Aug. 12.—The trial of eleven Ambridge workers who were arrested in a police raid on an International Labor Defense meeting in Sokol Hall, Aug. 2, which was scheduled for Wednesday night, has been arbitrarily postponed until next Tuesday by Burgess P. J. Caul. The action was requested by Police Chief Andrew Biers, who was somewhat dismayed by the appearance of an I. L. D. attorney and representatives, and enough witnesses from the raided meeting to secure the discharge of all eleven. Sylvia Schlessinger, I. L. D. attorney, represented the workers.

The raid on the I. L. D. meeting and the breaking up of an anti-war rally the night before for which the burgess had issued a permit, are simply the continuation of the reign of terror that has been in force in Ambridge since the picket line massacre last October wherein Adam Pietrusiski was murdered by deputies and many strikers wounded.

The workers are charged with "assembling without a permit."

It is well known that no permits are required for membership meetings of other organizations and such a borough ordinance exist it is a direct violation of constitutional rights to free assembly.

An I. L. D. branch meeting was held nearby at which preparations were made to mobilize for the trial Tuesday and to fight against further terrorization of working class organizations in the town.

Pioneers Plan Camp For Needy Children

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 12.—Forty needy working-class children will be given a one-week vacation at Spring Valley, N. Y., through the efforts of the Paterson Young Pioneer Council. The camp period will be from Aug. 25 to Sept. 3.

Organizations wishing to enroll children may do so, the Pioneer Council has announced, by obtaining registration blanks from the Workers' International Relief, 66 Washington St., and paying $2 per child before Aug. 20. Donations of cots, tents and funds for the project are being accepted by the Pioneer Council. Co-operating with the Pioneers are the Unemployed and Relief Workers' League, the National Textile Workers' Union, the International Workers' Order and the Workers' International Relief.

Gutters of New York — *By Del*

"In America you have a dictatorship of smiles."
—Dr. Frederick W. Norwood, English pastor.

'Bootleg' Coal Miners Form Association

SHAMOKIN, Pa.—The "bootleg" miners, who number thousands in the lower anthracite fields have been attacked by the Coal and Iron Police, who threatened to blow the holes shut. The terrific unemployment in this part of Pennsylvania has put the miners in a position of paupers and they are not provided with enough relief to keep their families from starvation. For over a year they have been taking the coal out of the mountains and in this manner were able to make a few extra dollars a week to supplement their measly relief.

These miners have decided to organize THE INDEPENDENT COAL MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF SHAMOKIN for the purpose of fighting against the attempts of the coal company to drive them out of these holes. Over two hundred miners joined the above association last night. They unanimously agreed to affiliate to the National Unemployment Council and to use the Council's books and initiation and dues stamps.

The Unemployment Council of Shamokin was the first organization to respond and sound the alarm to the bootleg miners when the Coal and Iron Police attempted to dynamite the holes [illegible] elected by the above body are: Tom Snyder, Rec. Sec.; Jacob Yost, Fin. Sec.; Elmer Goss, Treasurer. The next meeting of the above organization will take place on Friday, August 17th at the Unemployment Council Headquarters, Shamokin, Pa.

Oakland Group Seeks Joseph Stone, Missing Since Vigilante Raids

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 12.—Fear was expressed here yesterday for the safety of Joseph Stone, active Young Communist League member, whose whereabouts have not been known to his comrades since vigilants raids on working class organizations during the general strike.

The Emergency Committee for the Defense of Workers Civil Rights, organized following the raids, has been unsuccessful in its efforts to locate him. A check-up of jails, hospitals and other possible places of confinement has proved fruitless. Virginia Ward, secretary of the Emergency Committee, has asked that any individual or group with information concerning Stone's whereabouts communicate with her immediately at 1629 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, California, or with the Daily Worker.

Nazi 'Amnesty' Hit as Fraud By Committee

NEW YORK.—In a statement released yesterday, the National Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, which is carrying on the campaign to liberate all anti-fascists in Hitler's dungeons, warns workers, intellectuals, all individuals and organizations opposing the Hitler fascist regime, not to be "sidetracked" by the recent announcement of Hitler that 100,000 pacifists, Socialists, Communists, Jews are to be given their freedom.

"Hitler is quoted specifically as saying that those prisoners who have committed treason or are accused of grave offense will not be freed," stated Alfred Wagenkmecht, secretary of the National Committee. "This means that Thaelmann, Torgler, Hugo Graef, secretary of the war veterans, and thousands of the most courageous fighters against Hitler will continue to be tortured in the concentration camps and will eventually be tried by the People's court.

"This gesture for a general amnesty has been wrung from the Hitler regime as a result of the world protest movement against German fascism and for liberation of the tens of thousands of anti-fascists Hitler has imprisoned. Our movement to free Thaelmann and all those whom the Nazis have accused of treason must go on, must grow so that Hitler will be forced to release Thaelmann and other leading anti-fascists to the list of those that receive their liberation."

Welfare Head Aims to Cut Relief Rolls

NEW YORK.—A threat to eliminate needy workers and families from relief rolls was made by Edward Corsi, director of the Emergency Home Relief Bureau of the Department of Public Welfare, in his July report made public Saturday.

Admitting that one out of every ten persons in the city are on the relief rolls—more than at any time since the foundation of the Home Relief Bureau—Corsi stated that he "feels certain, however, that a careful check-up will enable us to close a great many more cases."

Corsi admitted that the bureau is receiving applications at the rate of 1,573 a day. He reported 671,866 persons on relief rolls in July, or about 175,437 families. Total relief expenditures during July, including rent vouchers, light, fuel and food (no expenditure is made for clothing) amounted to $3,544,172.82.

At this rate an average of approximately thirty-seven dollars was paid to a family a month, out of which comes a rent voucher of a maximum twenty-five dollars, leaving twelve dollars a month per family for food, clothing, light and fuel. On an individual basis $9.73 was paid per month for everything including rent.

While admitting that "there are not hopeful signs for a reabsorption of relief families in the economic life of the community," Corsi stated that the Welfare Department was adding such persons to its staff as will carry out the most thorough investigations before cases are accepted for relief.

Meeting Will Protest Assaults on Militants

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting to protest the attacks on Shirley Blumenthal and Sol Lipnack, left-wing shop chairman, by strong-arm supporters of Charles Zimmerman has been called by the Left Wing group in Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for tomorrow, 5 p.m., at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and Fifteenth St.

The two were beaten last Thursday at a meeting of shop chairmen in Mecca Temple, when they voiced their opposition to the unit system of price agreements which Zimmerman, Hochman and other officials favor.

3,000 Protest Despite Cops in Philadelphia

Negro and White Masses in Indignation at Persecutions

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Seething with indignation against the hunger program of the "New Deal" and jim-crow attacks on Negroes by police, courts and local white storekeepers, over 3,000 Negro and white workers demonstrated here Thursday night at Twenty-second and Turner Streets in defiance of a police ban on workers' meetings in the Negro sections.

With firm proletarian discipline the workers, assembled at the call of the International Labor Defense, refused to permit the police to provoke them into fights, while at the same time militantly defending their right to free speech and the streets.

The police had refused a permit for the meeting, claiming that unrest among the Negro masses, expressed in the events of August 1 and 2, when over 4,000 Negroes battled police following a brutal attack on a pregnant young Negro woman by a white storekeeper, was endangering "public safety."

Workers Adopt New Tactics

At the outset, the police attempted to break up the meeting, but the speakers started to march along the street, calling on the workers to follow. More and more workers joined the marching meeting, and police were helpless. Three times the speakers halted, mounted a stand and spoke, without interference.

The meeting wound up at Twenty-second and Master Streets, with the speakers addressing the workers from the window of the headquarters of the I. L. D. with over 3,000 workers cheering appeals for unity of Negro and white, and warnings not to permit provocation of any kind.

Negro Masses In Upsurge

There is an intense feeling of rebellion among the Negro workers of the neighborhood, the result of evictions, discrimination in relief, jim-crowism, segregation and police brutality. Most of the dilapidated homes house several families driven together by unemployment and evictions. The Negro reformist misleaders are trying feverishly to turn this hatred against the white toilers in order to divert it from the capitalist class responsible for the misery of the Negro masses. The white boss press is carrying scare headlines about "race riots," while the police department, in addition to trying to prevent all meetings of white and Negro workers, is studding the neighborhood with police in attempts to terrorize the Negro masses.

Win in Strike Led by Industrial Union

ANACORTES, Wash., Aug. 12.—The strike of the Puget Sound fishermen, led by the Fishermen and Cannery Workers Industrial Union, has been settled with a victory for the strikers.

The strikers won a 5 to 15 cent increase. They also won recognition of the union, no discrimination against union members on boats or in canneries. All union members discharged for union activity are to be immediately re-hired. The strikers demanded no more arrests of union members or organizers.

The workers realize that the victory was won under militant leadership, under very difficult circumstances. The workers are going back to work organized and determined to solidify and strengthen their union and prepare for further gains in the future.

Pekin Distillery Men End Their Strike Today Against Discrimination

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Workers of the American distillery at Pekin, Ill., who have been on strike since last Monday night, were sent back to work and the plant will resume operations tomorrow morning.

The strike was called by the firemen and oilers' union, who claimed breach of the contract entered into after a previous strike, May 31, 1934. A fireman, John Booth, had been discriminated against and discharged.

The company raised the usual fake claims that Booth's discharge was due to inefficiency. A board of arbitration decided the evidence sustained the employer in the discharge of Booth, but because of seniority rights he was placed in a position as ashman.

The thirty-four other grievances of the union are to be settled by arbitration and they are being considered by a board that convened Friday morning and was in session the entire day.

DAILY WORKER PICNIC

SUNDAY AUGUST 26th

NORTH BEACH PARK
Astoria, L. I.

Dancing
Games
Sports
Admission 25c.
Directions: I. R. T. or B. M. T. Subways, Second Ave. "L", to Ditmars Ave. Busses to the park.

ELECTION MASS MEETING
for
Leo Gallagher
Candidate for Associate Justice California Supreme Court, Office 1
Friday, August 17
— 8 P. M. —
Mason Opera House
127 South Broadway
Speakers
LEO GALLAGHER
Internationally known labor Attorney
SAM DARCY
Communist Candidate for Governor who will analyze
"Present Elections and the San Francisco General Strike."

— CHICAGO, ILL. —

RED PRESS PICNIC
of the
Daily Worker — Morning Freiheit
Sunday, August 19th
WHITE HOUSE GROVE
Irving Park Boulevard and River Drive
Program: Games, Dancing, Refreshments
Gates Open 10 A. M. Admission 15c
DIRECTIONS: Take Irving Park Blvd. car to end of line where our buses will take you direct to grove.

— Philadelphia, Pa. —

DAILY WORKER
RED PRESS PICNIC
LABOR DEFENDER
SUNDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1934
at Old Berkies Farm
Hear!
ANGELO HERNDON
Heroic young Negro worker just released on bail from Atlanta prison
CLARENCE HATHAWAY
Editor Daily Worker, main speaker
Labor Sports Union
Freiheit Gesangs Farein
Music : Baseball : Prize
DIRECTIONS:
Take car No. 65 or Broad St. Sub. to end of line; pass to No. 6, ride to Washington Lane and Ogontz Ave.; walk two squares west

1,500 I R T Workers Hail New Independent Union

Company Thugs Throw Rotten Eggs At Bronx Rally

NEW YORK.—In answer to a call of the Transport Workers' Union, 1,500 employes of the I. R. T. gathered at Jerome and Anderson Aves., the Bronx, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. When Austin Hogan, the chairman, opened the meeting hundreds of men had already gathered around the stand in spite of the known company spies who were circulating in the crowd. The gathering swelled in numbers as the first speaker, Paul Green, an organizer of the Transport Workers' Union, denounced the I. R. T. company's pension wage-cut.

The militancy of the men and their devotion to their Transport Workers' Union was repeatedly shown as speaker after speaker addressed the workers. Frank Forge, editor of the Transport Workers' Bulletin, the union's official paper, exposed the I. R. T. "Brotherhood" (company union) and explained to the men the need of their own organization. He stressed also the importance of the workers' own paper.

Thunderous applause greeted Mike Walsh, militant organizer for the union, in the 148th St. shop, as he mounted the speakers' stand. In his characteristic manner, he clearly exposed the "'yellow-dog," wage-cutting nature of the new I. R. T. pension. He pointed out how the company, desperate at the desertion of the company union by the men, is attempting to use the pension to prevent the workers from building their rank and file union.

Company Thugs Attack

As the attention of the men was riveted on Walsh, a green limousine dashed up Anderson Ave., from which company thugs let loose a hail of rotten eggs mixed with chipped glass.

Although the impulse of many workers was to pursue the car and settle accounts with the thugs, they heeded Walsh's appeal not to be provoked, and the meeting proceeded in an orderly manner. The crowd cheered as the stool-pigeons scattered among the men were warned that any attempt at disruption would be thoroughly taken care of by the workers. There was not a single policeman present. This was in striking contrast to the large number of police on hand at the previous open-air meeting which took place as a result of the company's refusal to admit I. R. T. men the company union hall.

Wholehearted laughter from the men and wives of workers burst out when Chairman Hogan remarked: "Disagreeable as was the stench of the rotten eggs, the company union smelled even worse in the nostrils of I. R. T. employes."

The secretary of the Transport Workers' Union, John Santo, stepped on the platform in his undershirt. He had been the main target of the egg-throwing heroes and had to dispense with his coat and shirt. "Nothing will stop us from organizing into our union, certainly not a few rotten eggs," he said. "Although our union is opposed to terrorism, let the moguls at 165 Broadway remember that fire can beget fire." Santo stressed the two principles on which the union was based and which experience has shown to be the rock-bottom foundations of a successful modern union—"one industry, one fight, one union" and "rank and file control."

Union Demands

The men pledged themselves to fight for the main demands of the union:

1. Withdrawal of the new "pension" and the establishment of a real pension to be paid to all I. R. T. employes after 25 years of service. The amount to consist of one-half their wages at the time of retirement and to be covered entirely by the company.

2. The immediate return of the 10 per cent wage-cut. Increase in wages to meet the rising cost of living.

3. A 40-hour week with no reduction in weekly pay.

4. Recognition of the Transport Workers' Union (Independent).

Many workers joined the Transport Workers' Union as a committee circulated application cards. It was announced that the next open-air meeting of the union will take place Friday, Aug. 17, at 8 p.m., at 138th St. and Brown Place, Bronx.

When the first men to leave the meeting reached the subway and "L" stations they were greeted by I. R. T. detectives. They immediately returned and warned their fellow workers not to show their passes. Those men who had to go home by subway walked to the next stations and as they passed the company spies they greeted them with a chorus of "rats," "stool-pigeons," "skunks."

Many Join The Transport Workers' Union At Meeting

TRIAL SUB OFFER

DAILY WORKER
50 E. 13th St., New York City

Send me the Daily Worker every day for two months. I enclose $1 (check or money order)

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

Note: This offer does not apply to renewals, nor does it hold good for Manhattan and Bronx.

BOOST "DAILY" DRIVE

IWO Drive Beginning Oct. 1 Aims for 75,000 Members

Report Puts Membership on July 1 at 42,000 Adults, 6,000 Children; 464 Weekly Gain

By MAX BEDACHT

Preparations for the winter campaign of the International Workers' Order are progressing. The concentration points are organizing for the special training courses which will prepare the organizational apparatus for the drive. The drive will begin October 1. It will be a mass campaign for social insurance and will aim at building the Order to a membership of 75,000.

The first six months of 1934 were very fruitful ones. The Order started the year with 33,900 members. On July 1 this year it had fully 42,000 members and 6,000 children. This growth, aside from the first three weeks in January, was achieved without a special campaign. Not counting the January figures because they included three weeks of last winter's campaign, our Order achieved during the first six months of this year an average increase weekly flow of 384 membership applications and a weekly average increase of 80 in the children's section.

This steady flow is proof that our last campaign had achieved one of its major purposes: it centered the attention of the membership on the importance of steady recruiting. An organization worth recruiting for in campaigns is always worth recruiting for. An organization which serves the interests of the workers must not only be built and strengthened at special periods, but at all times. Special periods may be selected for special efforts. Steady efforts, however, must be a regular function of the organization. The next campaign will increase our routine growth to at least 500 per week. When we have reached this point, we can dispense with long drawn-out campaigns. We can then hold two "Red Weeks" a year for recruiting purposes. We can prepare these weeks carefully. We can achieve a maximum mobilization for such weeks. That is something we could never achieve for campaigns lasting for months. The financial outlay necessary for such "Red Weeks" would be only a fraction of the needed finances for a long drawn-out campaign. Yet the result of such a short intensive campaign, the result of such a method and policy of building our Order, would quickly raise our membership way into the hundred thousands.

* * *

Our English Section

Since our last convention in June 1933 our Order has made definite advances toward the solution of its most important problem, the building of the English Section.

The Order cannot be an American workers' organization if it does not have within its ranks masses of native American Negro and white workers. Of course the foreign language-speaking workers are a most important part of the American working class. But the aspirations and hopes of the American working class can never be realized without the masses of the native American workers.

At the time of our last Convention we had 500 members in the English Section. Today we have 3,500 members. About 500 of these are Negroes. The 3,500 members of our English Section supply us with quite a solid foundation upon which we can build a solid structure of a powerful section of American workers in the IWO.

Our next winter campaign must devote a good deal of its efforts to the building of this structure. The English Section is now the fourth largest section in the Order. We must make it the largest section. We must build it to conform in its proportion to the proportions of the native to the foreign-born workers in the American working class.

* * *

Anti-War Congress

The second U. S. Congress Against War and Fascism is called to meet in Chicago September 28-29-30. The struggle against war and fascism is an imperative duty of the working class. To fight against them, therefore, is part of the imperative defense of the workers' interests and of the workers' lives.

To help make the mobilization for this Congress a most thorough one, all of our branches must become active. Discussions must be prepared and carried through by the branches on the questions of war and fascism. Delegates to the Congress must be elected and financed. The branches in and around Chicago must achieve mass participation of I.W.O. members in the Congress.

The branches must organize a systematic distribution of these calls through our members. Members must reach their fellow workers in the shop, their neighbors, and their fellow members in other organizations.

Let the International Workers' Order and its membership be heard from in the ranks of the proletarian united front of struggle against war annd fascism.

16 Hours for $2 at Faber Sportland

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—I have been working in a summer resort—Rockaway Park, N. Y.—for the past five weeks. I am employed in a penny arcade on 116th St., called "Faber's Sportland"—one of a large chain of similar stores situated in the Rockaways, Long Beach, Coney Island, Brooklyn and elsewhere.

These places employ boys between the ages of 16 and 23 for a salary of $2 per day—one day off per week without pay. The hours are from 10 a. m. to 2 a. m., with half an hour for lunch and 15 minutes for supper. There are a few "part-time" men who work from 5 p. m. until 2 a. m. for $1 a day.

Hiring and firing is a daily pastime with these bosses. Any excuse at all serves to discharge an employe and to hire another—preferably out-of-town youth who find it difficult to return home once they are discharged.

A large sign announced that children under 16 are not permitted to play unless accompanied by parents or guardians, but little heed is paid to this ruling. The President of the Sportland Association,

one Counselor Henry I. Magin, owns a store in Coney Island on Brighton Beach Ave. It is he who promulgated the ruling above quoted, and does his best to violate it.

In a sportland in Brooklyn it is known that one fellow suffered a nervous breakdown, and another, weakened by the excessive and fatiguing labor, is now a victim of consumption.

A wage of $2 a day doesn't sound very bad unless one realizes the cost of living in a summer resort is tremendously higher than elsewhere.

About two weeks ago I was suffering from a disordered stomach and a nasty head cold. I asked the boss for an hour to sleep it off during the slow hours in the afternoon. He refused, saying I was faking, and that he couldn't be partial to me.

If you retire to perform some necessary biological function, the boss keeps close tabs on you.

This same corporation has a store in Long Island of which the bosses boast they work their employes 17 or 18 hours per day—with only 15 minutes off for one meal each day.

An attempt was made in Long Island to organize but the organizer was fired.

A. PAGE.
(Signature authorized.)

Spirit of Angelo Herndon Inspires Atlanta Workers

Negro and White Workers Joining in Fight for More Relief and Against War

By a Worker Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga.—We unemployed workers of Atlanta, Ga., are organizing in spite of th fascist Rev. John Hudson, persecutor of Angelo Herndon and other militant workers who are leading us.

We are receiving only enough relief from the government to merely exist; a family of three gets $3.50 per week. Some weeks go by without a penny. The authorities tell us that the funds are simply out, but we workers notice that Mr. Roosevelt and Wall Street has plenty of money for war funds.

In one of our unemployment meeting recently we had comrades who travelled 18 miles to be present. Enthusiasm ran high. We managed to get out leaflets calling on the workers to join with us against war and starvation, and against Jim-Crowism.

We southern white workers have been taught that our colored fellow workers are inferior to the whites, but both races are learning better. We begin to understand it is a trick of the bosses who keep us divided so that more profits will pile up.

Our August 1st meeting was good. Resolutions were passed condemning the world war and urging the workers to unite solidly to prevent another world-wide slaughter of working men and boys which Roosevelt and his new deal are determined to reduce to cannon fodder under the banner of the C. C. C. and other abominable agencies.

Our organization must and shall be made strong enough to prevent this coming bloodletting. Workers of the world are uniting; they have nothing to lose but their chains . . . they have the world to gain.

Unions Get Too Large to Handle, AFL Head Complains

Worker Describes Organization Meeting of Central Labor Unions In Boston

By a Worker Correspondent

BOSTON, Mass.—I attended a meeting of the Central Labor Unions recently where it had been announced that an organizational drive was going to be launched, at the Catholic Hall.

A few people were there when the meeting started. The first few speakers said nothing of importance, and the chairman asked them to speak slower so that they would take more time. The main speaker, John P. Fry, gave a few facts and figures in a militant tone, and actually used the word militant himself when he spoke of the necessity of the trade union movement. When he spoke of the depression, I received the impression that he blamed the workers for it. He described the N.R.A. as a partnership proposition between the workers and the employers.

He told us that the bosses had been organized by the president and he seemed peeved that the president had not taken any steps to organize labor. Apparently the Honorable Mr. J. P. Fry doesn't know that there is such a thing as a class struggle going on!

Another witty remark of this gentleman was that his objection to trade unions was that they were too large to handle. No doubt, it would be harder for him to fool all of the workers together. He forgot entirely that there was such a thing as the workers unemployment insurance bill. He brought out the N.R.A. as having fostered the company union, stating that there were more company unions than ever before, but he didn't suggest what steps should be taken to combat this evil and the N.R.A. at the same time.

The meeting was closed after the next speaker confessed his inability to answer some of the questions that a group of Harvard students asked, whom he had been addressing just before coming to the meeting. He said that the students had the impression that the A. F. of L. wasn't doing anything to organize the workers into militant unions.

A request was made for all union leaders present at the meeting to please come up and give their names to the chairman, and they would make up the organizational committee. He spoke of a larger mass meeting to be called at some future date.

I left, feeling disgusted with them. They evidently didn't think much of the workers because not a single question was allowed from the floor and no discussion permitted at all. The question of the imminent war danger, and what it would mean to the workers was simply ignored. An impression of empty radical phrases and no action was all I got out of the meeting.

Water Cut Off From Jobless

By a Worker Correspondent

DICKSON CITY, Pa.—There are 10 people living without water in Dickson City, Pa.

We unemployed workers have to live without water today. Our water was stopped by our landlord because we can't pay our rent. It is the second month we are without water in the house. When it rains we put our barrels, tubs, and pails around our porch and house to catch just as much rain as we can, to wash our clothes, dishes, floors, faces, hands, and bathe the children.

Our drinking and cooking water we get from the borough building which is eight blocks, or almost a mile, away from our home. We drive a wagon every day with a boiler and big glass jug for our living water. Our landlord wanted to stop our water in the borough building, but he was put out by the workingmen in the building, for he is starving the children without water.

Our family consists of the mother and father and eight children. The oldest child is 13 years old. The youngest two infants are one year and two years old, who are fed with bottles, and they are both underweight and malnourished. So we are living in serious danger, and those children are living a hard life without water.

Our family all were born and raised in this "free" America, but it is a capitalist America.

In this city there is another unemployed family living the way we do. The landlord took out all the windows and doors from the home in which they are living. This family consists of nine people. The oldest child is 12 years old.

We have here an Unemployed Council, so we get our relief orders, as food, clothes and shoes. The writer is the mother living without water.

Fight Bread Price Rise

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Workers of the 180th Street section have again organized to fight increases in the price of bread and rolls, under the leadership of the 180th Street Neighborhood Committee, to force Grossfeld's Bakery at East 180th Street between Vyse and Daly Avenue to bring back that firm's prices to their former level, 7 cents per pound for bread and 18 cents per dozen for rolls.

Mr. Grossfeld is a leader in the bakery bosses' association, which group decided to raise prices to 8 cents and 20 cents for bread and rolls, respectively.

Last winter, when the bosses did the same thing, we persuaded them, by means of militant picket lines, to give up the idea. Now Mr. Grossfeld, has coerced all bakery owners in the neighborhood, by means of threats of intimidations, to raise their prices.

A consumers' strike was called against Grossfeld's, and Saturday we had our first pickets out. Sales at the bakery fell off tremendously. The neighborhood wholeheartedly is in favor of the strike, since it has seen the militant action of the 174th Street strikers in the face of repeated police intimidation sponsored by Grossfeld.

The police attacked the picket line Saturday morning, and seized the signs and arrested two pickets. But the picketing will go on nevertheless.

PARTY LIFE

Comrade Offers Suggestions In Bronx Consumers' Strike

Communists Engaged In This Kind of Work Should Write Experiences for Others

"I read in today's Daily more news about the neighborhood consumers' bakery strike in the Bronx.

"Now a consumer's strike seems to me generally speaking a questionable matter. More often than not it develops spontaneously and usually has behind it a bourgeois, reactionary ideology (as for example the anti-Jew boycott in Germany). However, here apparently, is a well-organized, effective consumers' strike with the revolutionary Communist Party behind it.

"It is necessary to point out, however, that an effective leaflet must be at once issued and put in the hands of every union worker in the struck shops to counteract the effect of the vicious A. F. of L. official's leaflet. The content of the latter is all too appealing to a backward worker. If the worker must accept lower wages or see his boss go out of business due to no margin of profit, he will resent the boycott—there is no other way out until the whole country is ready for the revolution. Therefore, in order to counteract this perfectly natural attitude, a leaflet, if possible exposing the precise amount of profit made by the bosses—must be put in the hands of these workers. Let not the comrades, through being over-involved in neighborhood work, thereby damage the Party's prestige in the unions.

"However what I mainly wanted to say was that apparently these comrades in the street units have been able to organize and pull off an effective strike on the part of the whole neighborhood. Perhaps they were favored by being in a locality where there was only one nationality, workers of a similar economic and cultural level, and so on. But in any case, I, as a member of a street unit working in a relatively new and difficult territory, and being personally comparatively new to the work, am certain that there ar many others like me who would profit by the experience these comrades had in penetrating into and organizing their neighborhood. Cannot one of the comrades engaged in this work write an account of their experiences for this column? I am certain such experience would be worthy of a place in the Party Life Column.

C. M.
Unit 2, Sect. 3, New York.

* * *

We Must Build Workers Defense Corps

I have been a reader of the Daily for more than eight years, for more than eight years I have watched the Daily Worker grow, from four pages to six, eight and sometimes even ten pages, but there is one thing that keeps preying on my mind.

I remember that after each major demonstration or some struggle of the working-class where there has been conflict with the physical forces of capitalism, (such as police, hired gangsters, strikebreakers) a call is put into the Daily Worker for workers to organize workers defense corps, so that we could defend ourselves from attacks, but after two or three days things quiet down and nothing is heard of it until the next fight. After the gangsters had raided the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union headquarters, a cry was made for worker defense corps but nothing has come of it.

At this time especially, when Fascist organizations are growing at an alarming speed, when our capitalist press "exposes" uniformed German Nazis, one of whose avowed purposss are the destruction of revolutionary organizations, we should organize and be prepared to defend ourselves from the murderous attacks of these hoodlums. We must see that our meetings are not broken up.

In foreign countries our brother parties have taken the initative to organize worker defense corps, they have successfully countered the attacks of fascists and gangs. In the West the farmers have successfully defended themselves against thugs and strikebreakers. We must not wait until more workers are beaten up at demonstrations and picketlines. We cannot afford to sacrifice the lives of our comrades. We must build and build until we have strong and disciplined workers' defense groups all over the United States:

Red Front!

A WORKER.

Join the Communist Party

35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.
Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....

IN THE HOME

By HELEN LUKE

Chicago Women Preparing for Struggle Against Hight Cost of Living

(Statement by Women of Dist. 3 of Lithuanian Workers' Literature Association, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 7, 1934.)

With the AAA destroying a third of the food supply of the country and the present drought affecting this year's crops, we are now left at the mercy of the big speculators. Besides the general rise in food prices which are certainly felt by all housewives, we are paying all sorts of taxes to re-imburse the government for money spent for cotton, hogs, etc., which the AAA bought and destroyed in the last two years.

We are already unable to give our children enough of a variety of food to supply all the vitamine and other essential nutritive qualities necessary for their healthy growth. Soon we will be unable to buy even the essentials to keep alive and will be faced with actual starvation, as many are today.

Taking all this into consideration, the Women's Committee of Listrict Three of the Lithuanian Literature Association is calling a delegate meeting of all WOMEN'S COMMITTEES of all branches in the district. At this meeting we will work out plans for a struggle against the above described situation. We know that while we cannot buy enough food for our families because of the cheapening of the dollar through inflation and because of high prices, yet the food trust's profits are swelling.

We want to extend an invitation to all housewives who happen to read this announcement, and wish to do so, to come to this delegate meeting. We particularly appeal to the women of other nationalities, belonging to their national organizations to take the question up in their meeting, if they will have a meeting before this delegate meeting, and have women elected to represent their organization. We know that women of one nationality cannot carry on a successful struggle against the high cost of living and for other women's demands.

Our proposed program in part will be:

1.—Collecting signatures to be presented to the Mayor and City Council with a demand that they take steps to stop profiteering on food.

2.—To demand that with the opening of schools this Fall, in the poorest districts where actual starvation exists, lunches be given to all school children.

3.—Medical care for all school children free of charge.

The date and place of the delegate meeting will be: FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, AT 7 P. M. AT "VILNIS" HALL, 3116 SOUTH HALSTEAD ST., CHICAGO.

Prior to receiving the above announcement for publication, we had a request from the women calling this delegate meeting, for a record of the struggles already conducted by the women of the New York Women's Councils, that they might benefit by the experiences of the New York women. Members of the Councils are preparing this report, and we have mailed the Chicago the fight for lower milk prices in Philadelphia. To help spread, coordinate and support these struggles we shall take up the question again in a few days.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1943 is available in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 16 takes 3½ yards 39 inch fabric and 1¼ yards 36-inch fabric and 1¾ yards by-step sewing instructions included.

Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 W. 17th St., New York City.

Foltis Manager Is Anti-Semite

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—There is a Foltis Foods cafeteria on Fourth Avenue and 26th St. I have eaten there at various times in the evening. The name of the evening manager is George. He has expressed anti-semitic sentiments to the guests at various times. He has said as much to me, certain that I was not Jewish.

Just the other day I overheard him say that if there was a war against the Jews he would be the first one to join it. This is not an isolated fact, but has been preceded by anti-Jewish statements all along.

Comrade, I think that something should be done about it. Let the workers who eat there know. Let the Jews and primarily the Jewish workers know. Let us demand the removal of this evening manager—let us do it in a proletarian way—by walking up and down in front of this cafeteria with protest placards and demanding the removal of this blood-thirsty anti-semite. Possibly this ought to be arranged by the Food Workers Industrial Union.

Strike Is Won By Circus Workers

(By a Worker Corrrespondent)

KRITGOODE, Va.—I got all the fellows in the Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey's circus to come together with me in Louisville, Kentucky, on July 30, and we got them to strike for busses to go from the circus lot to the trains (3 or 4 miles). The following day we struck for more pay (this was in Indianapolis), and we got our demands. If the boss tries to fire me, all the fellows are going to come out on strike for my reinstatement.

Over 100 Negro workers involved in the strike, and we were only ones to get a raise in wages. When we were in Detroit, over 70 people got sick and one died from typhoid fever from the bad water we got.

N.R.A. COVERS RELIEF CUTS

By a Worker Correspondent

CHICAGO, Ill.—I have four small children. The oldest one is seven years old. My husband sells patent medicine at which before the crisis he was able to make a living. But since the five years of the crisis we are unable to hardly exist.

I was once on relief but we were cut off because they said that I was making a big profit under the N.R.A., which everyone knows is a lie.

ON THE BREADLINE

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Hitting into the wonderful city of New York, broke, I hit that famous—or will I say, infamous East 25th Street, "Muny" line.

That line, probably the largest known bread line in the world, tells its own story.

Broiling sun; hungry guts; nervous, half-starved, human creatures. Sweltering horders, numbering at least 10,000, crushed together like sardines, daily foregather, in the vain expectation of receiving something worthwhile to eat.

What do they get?

Breakfast! Oatmeal, which would flow readily out of a spigot; three slices of very dry, butterless bread, and a tin cup of chicory.

For this they're in line as early as 3 o'clock in the morning.

For lunch, it's meatless beef stew; or cabbageless and hamless ham and cabbage. Sometimes, if you belong to a certain group of the inner-ins, you might get a feed.

It wasn't my good fortune to be a member of the inner circle.

Supper,—What is left over—plus much water.

Food for Everyone— If You Search Hard On Garbage Dumps

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—There is no need of anyone going hungry in this country, so say the big bellies and their like like. If they mean people can eat dead dogs and cats, maybe they are right.

On August 3 I was looking at a crowd of unemployed American citizens foraging for something to eat on the public dump. Presently one of them found a two quart can. He broke it open it contained cottage cheese. Oh, what luck.

Three of them made impoverised spoons out of pieces of tin and they devoured it.

Sure there is plenty for everybody in this country.

Northfield Mayor Beats Up Worker Asking for a Job

By a Worker Correspondent

NORTHFIELD, Ohio.—On June 30, three young men walked into Northfield town hall and saw a young man there with his eye bleeding. They asked him what the trouble was. He said, "I asked Mayor Kusta about some work, and for the insults he said to me I slapped his face. The Mayor struck me across the eye with a billy club, causing it to bleed."

They asked the marshall if they could take him home. He said, "Yes, if you pay $56.10." The town clerk said he knew nothing about it. They went to see Mayor Kusta but his wife said that the mayor did not want to speak to them. They went back to the town hall and asked Marshall Jerome Smith where the young man was. He said, Akron Jail. Nobody seems to know for how long and nobody seems to know anything about the trial except Mayor Kusta and Marshal Jerome Smith.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

RED BUILDER IN ATLANTIC CITY JAILED AGAIN

Atlantic City, N. J.

Dear Comrades:

George Johnston was arrested the night of August 2 for the eighth time in the past year for selling the Daily Worker. The arresting officer, Delaney, charged in labor-hating Judge Altman's court the following morning that Johnston did not have a badge.

Altman released Johnston, but changed his mind and sent him to jail until noon. Altman made a lengthy speech to the worker audience on the "fairness" of himself as a capitalist judge and the "balkiness" of Communists. It would have been a success, but he could not resist the temptation to call out to Edwin Pharo (C. P. Organizer), and attempt to provoke him with the threat that he "is going to send him up very soon." When "very soon" comes, quite a few workers who were in court will testify that Altman is prejudiced against this worker, as well as all workers—fighting for better conditions against the system which he defends. It is not known yet whether Johnston had his stock confiscated this time or not, but he has lost plenty in previous arrests.

Comradely yours,
(Signed) EDWIN PHARO.

Atlantic City, N. J.

Gentlemen:

The Daily Worker carrier here is given all the trouble the police can give him. They arrested him for not showing his badge, it was underneath his coat, and his brother was arrested for carrying a bundle along with the regular carrier just to help him.

The policeman called him vulgar names and tried to make the carrier fight. There is so much more that Johnson puts up with that it should be written up and exposed.

The political conditions here are terrible and some of us who are forwarding this have traveled and know Atlantic City is a slave pen for workers. One Negro man here works 84 hours for $9.00 a week. Underneath it is seething among the intelligent workers.

ONE OF JOHNSON'S CUSTOMERS.

46 No. 8th St., Phila., Pa.

THE FIGHT IS HARD BUT WE WILL WIN

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Fellow workers and friends, the conditions in South Columbia are hard, but I hope the day will soon come when all workers will see this struggle as I, and are willing to do what I want them to do for themselves. The struggle to build a branch of the L.S.N.R. and an Unemployed Council in Columbia is hard.

Negro and white workers alike must join the struggles for unemployment insurance, equal rights for Negroes and social equality. Negroes like to read the Daily Worker, but under the present economic situation they cannot get it. It is one thing we must continue, along with the struggle for the freedom of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys, and all class war prisoners, and to free Tom Mooney and Thaelmann. Negroes and white, unite, and fight, for they shall not die.

—A Southern Worker.

PROPOSES A LOUD SPEAKER FOR REPORTING NEWS

New York City.

To the Editor, Daily Worker:

It seems to me, since the capitalist is deliberately misleading the public in regard to the strikes on the West Coast, to our great detriment, it would be good tactics to have someone representing the "Daily" give out through a loud-speaker the real facts, at a meeting at Union Square, every evening while the terror lasts.

J. G. G.

Y.P.S.L.'S BAN RUBY BATES

New York City.

Dear Editor:

The Young Peoples Socialist League, Branch 6, was holding an open air meeting on Cruger and Allerton Avenue. Two members from the Madas Youth Club approached the chairman of the Y.P.S.L. to ask permission to let me speak from their platform on the Scottsboro and Herndon case. They flatly refused the platform to me, saying that they, the Y. P. S. L., were not entering a united front with the Communists.

We were not from the Communist Party. We were from a youth club and from the International Labor Defense. I wish to say a few words to the rank and file members of the Y.P.S.L. You are being misled by your leaders. The Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon are your brothers, so why not join with us to save them?

Yours truly,
RUBY BATES.

Dr. LUTTINGER ADVISES

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Hay Fever Season

Tony A., Summit, N. J.—The hay-fever season usually starts August 15 and lasts till October. Treatment with pollen extract during this interval is of little value; in fact it might aggravate the condition. Pre-seasonal treatment is the only means to prevent or ameliorate (improve) hay-fever. For this you must ask your doctor to begin the injections in April.

Bacteria are the Cause not the Result of Disease

Arthur Schneiderman, Fort Wayne—Do not pay any attention to an ignoramus like Frank McCoy. He is a chiropractor whose knowledge of the established facts of science is as vast as the brain of a flea. His assertion that germs are the products, instead of the cause of disease, is an old fallacy which the enemies of experimental science perennially dish out to their dupes. Amoebic dysentery is caused by a germ. If you boil the water you suspect, you need not fear to contract the disease because the microbes are killed by the heat.

Medical Centers in Russia

Rhode Island Medical Student—The six chief medical centers in Russia are: Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa and Minsk.

Hemorrhoids

S. H.—The subject has been discussed at length in this column. A surgical operation is a permanent cure, provided the underlying cause, such as constipation for instance, is also removed. The injection method is superior to surgical removal in many cases. The surgeon is best qualified to decide which method is preferable in a given case.

Best Seller---

"How to Sell the Daily Worker"

First edition of this 32-page booklet practically sold out! Contains 30 photos of Red Builders in action, and is packed with suggestions on how best to increase the sale of the Daily Worker. Indispensable to all D. W. sellers.

To Districts, Sections, 1 cent (Parcel Post collect). To individuals, 2 cents. (Free to all new Red Builders and route carriers).

Order from

DAILY WORKER CIRCULATION DEPT.,
50 East 13th Street, New York City

Free Herndon and Scottsboro Boys

"It pleased me greatly to have received your letter today if I did receive unpleasant news a few minutes before. It didn't weaken my courage and faith whatever so long as I know you will stick by me. . . ."

Letter from Haywood Patterson, Kilby Prison, June 29, 1934.

$15,000 SCOTTSBORO-HERNDON EMERGENCY FUND $15,000

International Labor Defense
Room 430, 80 East 11th St.
New York City

I contribute $.....for the Scottsboro-Herndon Appeals and Defense.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

"Since the Georgia Supreme Court upheld my sentence of 18 to 20 years, the bosses and their jail tools have increased the pressure on me. I am deathly sick as a result of the murderous treatment accorded me during my two years of confinement. My only hopes of ever being in the ranks again is in your strength."

Letter from Angelo Herndon, Fulton Tower Jail, June 7, 1934.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By SENDER GARLIN

UNDER the able and enlightened leadership of Warden Lawes of Sing Sing prison, the great and sovereign state of New York had no trouble, the other night, in putting a 29-year-old woman to death in the electric chair.

Mrs. Anna Antonio, a mother of three children, was executed, and the fact that she was a woman has established once and for all the perfect equality of the sexes in this country. After Mrs. Antonio had been pronounced dead by the prison doctor, two men convicted with her, went to their death in the electric chair in rapid succession. Mrs. Antonio was convicted of having hired the two men to kill her husband so that she could collect $5,000 on his insurance policy.

* * *

Flip a Coin

NOW, I don't know whether Mrs. Antonio was guilty or innocent. The fact that a jury and several Supreme Court justices decided that she was guilty fails to impress me. Anyone who knows anything about the "administration of justice" under capitalism—and I am not even talking about frameups of workers arising directly out of the class struggle—knows how capricious is this justice, usually spelled with a capital "J."

Prof. Borchard of Yale University recently published a book in which he cited more than 60 cases where men had been executed for crimes of which they were later cleared by death-bed and other confessions. Every criminal lawyer knows that evidence can be shuffled either one way or the other, depending on the skill of the attorneys in the case.

I am not insisting that Mrs. Antonio was innocent; perhaps she was guilty. But her fate reveals once more the aptness of the observation by Anatole France that "the law in its majestic equality, forbids both rich and poor from begging on the streets, stealing bread or sleeping under bridges."

Mrs. Antonio, it appears, was a typical product of an Albany slum, and the two men put to death for the same crime, came from the same class of **lumpen-proletarians** who are found in every American city. And even if Mrs. Antonio was guilty, it was because of a social system which prompts a woman to engineer the killing of her husband in order to collect insurance money.

* * * *

Darrow's Famous Speech

WAY back in 1907, when Clarence Darrow's reputation was being established throughout the country as a criminal lawyer, he made a speech on crime before the inmates of the Chicago county jail.

Although this speech was made 27 years ago, Darrow had already practised law for 25 years and had seen a good deal of the operations of the capitalist courts. Stripped of the vague humanitarianism and fatalistic "philosophy" for which Darrow has become known, Darrow's speech to the prisoners contains some pointed observations on crime and criminals under capitalism. It also sheds some light on the life and death of Mrs. Antonio.

Addressing the prisoners in the Chicago jail, Darrow said: "When I ride on the street car I am held up. I pay five cents for a ride that is worth two and a half cents, simply because a body of men have bribed the city council and the legislature, so that all the rest of us have to pay tribute to them. And if I do not want to fall into the clutches of the gas trust and choose to burn oil instead of gas, then good Mr. Rockefeller holds me up, and he uses a certain portion of his money to build universities and support churches which are engaged in telling us to be good."

"Most of our criminal code," Darrow continued, "consists in offenses against property. To take all the coal in the United States and raise the price $2 or $3 and thus kill thousands of babies and send thousands of people to the poorhouse, as is done every year in the U. S.—this is a greater crime than all the people in our jails ever committed."

Darrow told the prisoners that "when I read the advertisements in the papers I see they are all lies. When I want to get out and find a place to stand anywhere on the place of the earth, I find that it has all been taken up long before I came here, and before you came here, and somebody says, 'Get off, swim into the lake, fly into the air, go anywhere, but get off.'

"That is because these people have the police and they have the jails and the judges and the lawyers and the soldiers and all the rest to take care of the earth and drive everybody off that comes their way."

The lawyer then proceeded to suggest that there might be a connection "between the crimes of the respectable classes and your presence in jail," and asserted that "nine-tenths of you are in jail because you did not have a good lawyer and of course you did not have a good lawyer because you did not have enough money to pay a good lawyer. There is no very great danger of a rich man going to jail."

And, undoubtedly, if Mrs. Antonio had had the funds with which to hire a clever lawyer like Max Steuer she might have been acquitted, too, like so many others before her. I am hereby offering a prize of one year's subscription to the Daily Worker to anyone giving me the name of any rich man or woman (income over $25,000 a year) who has ever been electrocuted in New York state, or any other state for that matter. Electrocutions and hangings are reserved exclusively for the poor.

* * *

The Carnival of Death

ONE of the loathsome features of every execution is the manner in which the capitalist press exploits this human tragedy. The victim is stripped bare, and every detail of his existence is exhibited to public view: photographs in various poses (some of them faked, like the one showing Mrs. Antonio behind the bars); and a deluge of fraudulent, stereotyped emotions and cliched descriptions. The walk to the electric chair is always "the last mile"; the condemned always goes to his death either "defiantly" or "with a smirk on his face"; the victims are always "tough murderers"; always you are told that the electrodes were applied and the straps fastened into place.

It has a "legitimate human interest news note" the genial columnists of the bourgeois press will tell you; the public "demands it," the newspaper publishers will explain. But it's an old, old story and a stale and vicious alibi. Who teaches the public to "demand" such mental fodder if not the very same capitalist agencies of enlightment—the press, radio, movies?

While speaking of this "legitimate human interest news note" it might be well to point out parenthetically, that the magnificent welcome for Angelo Herndon, who was snatched from death in the chain gang, rated only a fourth of a column in the World-Telegram, under an elaborate feature on the Ontario quintuplets. To the enterprising, world-girdling New York Times Herndon's arrival in New York was worth absolutely nothing, and to the Herald Tribune the same. These two last-named newspapers limited themselves to brief items from Atlanta when bond was posted for Herndon.

And these same papers which boycott the news about the Herndon case, publish columns of maudlin stuff about the orphans created by the execution of Mrs. Antonio. They tell how Father John P. McCafferey, Roman Catholic chaplain of Sing Sing, was with the condemned prisoners to the end, but they fail to tell how the medieval anti-birth control teachings of the powerful and wealthy Catholic church resulted in Ferraci, one of the victims, leaving a young wife with nine children, **the oldest of whom is nine years old.**

* * *

An Old, Old Story

THE Pittsburgh millionaire Harry K. Thaw never went to the electric chair for the murder of Stanford K. White, although he made no attempt to deny that he shot the architect who was allegedly having an affair with Thaw's wife. Instead high-pressure lawyers got him into the Mattewan State Hospital for the Insane from which he was released a couple of years later. There are various ways of escaping punishment for crime if you've got the money: skillful lawyers can convince a jury (a) that you're innocent and pure as the driven snow; (2) that you were in a violent fit of temper and "temporarily insane." The last alibi has proven to be most effective for those with incomes over $25,000 a year.

But Mrs. Antonio—innocent or guilty—she stood no chance. She was born in an Albany slum and died in a prison electric chair.

Where the Miners of the Soviet Union Take Their Annual Month's Vacation

"Daily" Correspondent Describes Life In A Soviet Rest Home

The following is from a book by Vern Smith on life among miners in the Don Basin which the Co-operative Publishers of U. S. S. R. will put out soon.—Editor's Note.

* * *

By VERN SMITH

KRASNOGORSK, U. S. S. R.—From Slavyansk on the main line of the railroad a local train runs to Krasnogorsk, 18 miles away. The road over the rolling cultivated steppe comes to a low range of steep hills along which runs a river, bordered by a pine forest of fine big straight trees, without undergrowth. Just at the edge of the forest, the hills and the steppe, there is a collection of white buildings, and a wall with towers. That is the beginning of the grounds, 4,200 acres of the Krasnogorsk Rest Home for workers of the Don Basin. Forty-five thousand of them come here every year, and half that number are coal miners. Many miners, of course, go to other rest homes, such as those along the shores of the Black Sea or in the Caucasus mountains. In no case does the miner pay anything, instead he draws wages.

At the railway station the passengers board a narrow gauge street car line with cars pulled by a gasoline motored locomotive, operating entirely within the grounds of the rest home. The cars carry them through the pine forest, past groups of white bungalows each housing 40 to 50 or more resting workers. This is the "Forest Camp" of the Krasnogorsk Rest Home. The tramway stops at the river bank, and the workers are ferried over. In old days there was a bridge here, but it was destroyed in the civil war period and is only now being rebuilt, to open this year.

Even before the visitors reach the river, they see high up on a hill to the left the heroic statue of Artem, first leader of the coal miners' union, after whom this rest home is named. The statue is of concrete and iron; the statue itself, Artem with his hand stretched out, is 71 feet high, and stands on a base nine feet high.

Off to the right, balancing the statue in the picture, on part of the same range of hills, is a group of crags jutting up like fingers, and held between them is a little church, the stone of the church blending with the crags until it is difficult to tell church from mountain rock. That, said the old monks who used to live here, is "The Church Born out of the Mountain," a miracle which gave this whole region and their convent the name of "Svyatogorsk" or "Saint Mountain."

Stretched along the river bank, below the "Church Born Out of the Mountain," below Artem's statue, smothered in a riot of roses, with the graceful green of pine trees fretting their white walls, is a group of buildings, rectangular, with arched windows, three stories high most of them. These are the main buildings of the old Svyatogorsk monastery. These buildings were the hotels for pilgrims and the "cells" for the monks. Both are now used to house the workers resting here.

Don't be deceived by the word "cell." That's the official ecclesiastical name for a very pleasant room, about 25 feet by 15, and with a ceiling 15 feet high, at least one window looking out over the roses. When the workers captured the monastery after a sharp battle with white guard machine gunners whom the monks had posted in it, they found that the monks had been living in these cells with all manner of modern conveniences, even electric lights. All the workers had to do to make it a very suitable rest home was to pull down the ikons.

In the background on a little higher place in the hill, is a big five domed church with pale green walls; it is now a theatre and clubhouse. In the center of the cluster of white buildings is another church which

"Forest Camp," one of the buildings at the Krasnogorsk Rest Home.

is now a hydro-therapeutical hospital, while the building attached to it is the administration office for the whole three rest home "camps." The monastery proper, which I have just decribed, is called the "Central Camp." It lies across the river from the "Forest Camp."

* * *

THE worker goes first to the "Central Camp" where he gets a bath, receives fresh clean underwear, and has his clothes disinfected. He is also given a medical examination to see if he needs any special regime or food at the camp, and is assigned to the central forest, or steppe "camp," whichever they think will do him the most good.

I drew the "Forest Camp" and spent a full day there. Here is how it went:

In the morning I was awakened about seven o'clock by the songs of birds from the pine forest all around. I was in a room in one of the new bungalows (they are all new buildings in the Forest Camp). It was a room about 40 feet by 25, with seven beds in it. One whole end was windows. Everybody was getting up and washing and groups from each of the houses were marching a few hundred yards along forest paths to the club house, where the physical director led in calisthenics. The women had a separate physical culture class. Some workers who were ordered by the doctor not to do the gymnastics, went off on a two mile walk, all together, with an accordion player at their head.

After physical culture you go back to your bungalow and get ready for breakfast, which is served in a huge, many windowed dining room, from eight to ten o'clock. The dining room seats a couple of hundred at white-clothed tables for four. The place abounds in cut flowers from the gardens and from the rest home's hot house. Silver is old heavy stuff from pre-revolutionary days. White-uniformed waitresses bustle about, bringing the breakfast which the worker has ordered at supper the night before from a choice of a dozen or so main dishes. These restaurant features, choice of time and meal, I understand are a new thing in Soviet rest homes, but are spreading. People were coming, eating, and going all during the two hours. The meal was very substantial, much the same as those in the miners' restaurants at the mine, but served even more appetizingly ,the butter carved up to represent flowers, the chinaware being of fine make, etc.

After breakfast, during the time before dinner which takes a couple of hours in the early afternoon, the vacationist does whatever he pleases. I elected to stroll over the grounds and part of the 3,000 acres of beautiful pine forest. Everywhere were workers in twos and threes or groups of a dozen or so, wandering, lying on the pine needles, singing to guitars, or playing games. Near the club house were volley ball courts, well frequented. Foot balls were kicked about. A game played everywhere is a variation of the Scotch "skittles," and consists of a kind of bowling with sticks instead of balls. It is said that Lenin was very fond of this game.

Parties were being made up to visit the three museums at the "Central Camp." I saw those the first day I was there, when I had just arrived, so I didn't go. Other groups were starting on a mountain climb; the hills are very steep but possible, and the view over the forest and steppe is splendid.

Dinner was an even bigger meal than breakfast, and at it you ordered your supper. It doesn't mean you will miss supper if you don't order, it just means you will miss the opportunity to have prepared for you just what you want.

Then, after dinner, comes into force one of the inflexible rules of this and other Soviet rest homes. Everybody must go to his bed, undress, get in it, and lie quiet for one hour. You don't have to sleep, you can read (though I have heard that in some places reading is barred) but you can't talk out loud. I had always supposed when I heard of this regulation that it would be irksome, but I found that on the contrary, the big meals, the fresh air with the smell of pines in it, and the physical exercise made the hour in bed quite delicious. You get up from it feeling strong and well, and look around for something else to do until supper.

* * *

IN the library were a lot of people, mostly the young ones, lolling about reading. Each camp has its library, and you can draw books to read in your bunk if you want to.

The old people and a lot of youngsters were still playing games or talking in groups. There was still a lot of music to be heard. You can draw a mandolin or a guitar just like you draw a book. Groups were made up to boat on the river.

An hour or two after supper, the clubhouse was the main center of interest. There the indefatigable physical director, after a day of giving the "G. T. O." examinations (passage of 15 tests enabling the contestant to wear a special badge, labelled "Fit for Labor and Defense") was teaching mass games and dances.

On the stage at intervals appeared "self activity" teams, presenting short plays, putting on song and dances pecialties, A string orchestra, one or two professionals and the rest volunteers, were performing and were very popular. The games got quite hilarious, everybody taking part, with shouts of laughter. The only serious note was when the Daily Worker correspondent was recognized and forced to make a speech and answer questions. Imagine being asked, "How do the miners of America spend their vacations?" The miner of America has neither rest home nor vacation.

It all wound up with a dance, some time about 11 p. m. after which the camp was quiet, the houses darkened.

You don't have to take part in games or "self activity" but the some time after 11 p. m., after the first few days in camp. He begins to feel a flood of energy that demands expression.

Not all miners get to rest homes every year, though the principle is recognized that they have a right to go. Not all miners can spend their whole regular month's vacation with pay at a rest home. They all get the month's vacation with pay, eevery year, but last year only 60,000 Don Basin miners got tickets, with fare paid, to rest homes. The reason is simply that there aren't yet enough such places. The number of monasteries and palaces left by the old regime isn't sufficient; enormous building of rest homes has taken place since the revolution, but five times as many more will have to be built. Building is going on at a terrific rate. This one is an example. Before 1937 it will be enlarged so that it will hold 6,000 at a time instead of the present 2,700. The period of residence will also be extended from the present two weeks to the full month. They plan to build many whole villages of "Forest Camps," each in a different style of architecture, but each housing about 500 workers and arranged around a club house in the center. They have forest enough for it here.

Coal Diggers Get Full Pay During Their Vacation Period

Stories, Poems in "Anvil" Reflect Workers' Struggles

THE ANVIL, July-August, 1934, issue. Price 15 cents.
Reviewed by
ISIDOR SCHNEIDER

IN a recent article in the New Republic, Robert Cantwell wrote a survey of "the little" magazines, the uncommercial periodical press of America, in the immediate present. His analysis leads to some interesting conclusons.

In spite of the depression, in spite of the hopelessness and despair that accompany the disintegrating capitalist culture, a free and fighting literature persists. Against the capitalist publishing monopolies that offer to writers the alternative of prostitution or silence, the new literary generation doggedly creates a press of its own and breaks difficult paths to the audience to which open access is barred by the profiteers of culture. Scores of magazines are published. Their public may be small in each case but as every revolutionary movement demonstrates over again the disciplined and directed energy of a determined few can reach an amazing concentration of power.

These magazines, themselves, can roughly be divided into two categories—those without a program beyond the aim of promoting a free creative literature, and those with a definite program of sharpening, through literature, the consciousness of the class struggle and enlisting support for the workers. Even the former group, however, draws a large proportion of its contributions from left writers, so that, on the whole, it may be said, that the literary revolt is beginning to understand its natural role in an age of revolt; that it must join forces with the proletarian revolution, in whose victory, alone, will be created the conditions in which the literary revolt can attain its own objectives. The writers who resist alliance with our movement tend to produce a defeatist literature. Their stories are, generally, expressions of failure, the tragedies of sensitive spirits who must find their refuges in lonely suffering and martyred superiority; and they cultivate a dignified and remote style in keeping with this attitude.

In the second group of magazines, the outrightly revolutionary group, **The Anvil** holds an honorable place. It was among the first in the field, and has maintained a high rank since its inception. It has developed talents of first rate importance, that of Jack Conroy, its editor, being an outstanding example. It presents, as well as any periodical I know, the literary perception of the class struggle.

* * *

THE current July-August issue is excellent. It indicates a deepening awareness of the class struggle, the results of active revolutionary work, active participation in its campaigns. In place of factory and mine stories written second hand or from superficial experience, most of the stories deal with incidents in that section of the class struggle in which the writers can personally take part—protests and mass demonstrations; and this personal participation gives their writing a convincing reality and immediacy.

Of this nature is Alfred Garrick's "We Are Doing All We Can," covering a corner of the tragi-comedy of public relief; "Charity" by John Alroy, an excerpt from a novel to be called "Rivertown" which, from the taste of this sample, promises to be a valuable contribution to proletarian fiction; "Battle in Embryo" by Leonard Spier who has a vivid style but is inclined to use an excessive rhetoric and a sometimes cynical sexual allusiveness, out of place in revolutionary fiction; and "Not That They Starve" by Joseph Hoffman, a story of how an individual rebellion against a hypocritical relief worker is made part of the mass rebellion against the whole hypocritical system of capitalist charity, and against capitalism itself.

"Post Office Nights" by Harry Bernstein, and "Brickyard" by Howard Rushmore perform an important function, admirably. The psychology of the workers in the first, inarticulate stages of a revolt which begins as his pushing back against the pressure he feels as he settles into the mean ruts of the exploited, is presented with sensitive intelligence.

"A Swell Wedding" by A. E. Clements, despite considerable force and obvious sincerity, was not well enough handled to escape an impression of melodrama. "Kewpie Doll" by Nelson Algren, an episode from a forthcoming novel to be called "Somebody In Boots" ends equally in tragedy, but at no point does it give the impression of being forced or overdrawn.

Of the three poems in this issue of **The Anvil** I liked best Orrick Johns' "July 28, 1932." Johns' rhythmic and lyric gifts may lead him to fill what I believe is the greatest present literary need of the revolutionary movement, that of a ballad writer, who can compose stirring words for revolutionary songs. Clark Mills' "Blossom After Midnight" is a strong and fervently expressed concept. I wish I could say the same of Norman McLeod's "Red Year" which confused me. I found it too abstract, and unrelated to any accessible revolutionary experience. McLeod's obvious gifts are here frustrated, I feel, by a modernist technique that leads to sensational expression, which, however, communicates neither emotion nor experience, but merely strikes upon the nervous tension produced by the capitalist muddle.

Paris Workers Meet To Honor Jean Jaures

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Although the police had prohibited all memorial demonstrations in front of the house where Jaures was murdered twenty years ago, the streets in the vicinity were besieged recently by crowds of workers. Great crowds assembled in front of the neighboring premises of the "Humanite," where great portraits of Jaures, Lenin, and Stalin were hung out. A delegation sent by the Communist and Socialist Parties, accompanied by representatives of the Anti-War Committee and editors of the "Humanite," were greeted with great enthusiasm by the masses.

Andre Marty and Ziromski spoke from window through which the murderer fired the shots at Jaures. The police proceeded brutally against every gathering of demonstrators. In spite of this, the workers held the streets of the quarters till late in the night.

TUNING IN

7:00 P. M.-WEAF—Baseball Resume
WOR—Sports Talk—Ford Frick
WJZ—Martin Orchestra
7:15-WEAF—Gene and Glenn—Sketch
WOR—Charter Revision Prospects—George Brokaw Compton
WJZ—Mario Cozzi, Baritone
WABC—Irene Bordoni, Songs
7:30-WEAF—Martha Mears, Contralto
WOR—The O'Neills—Sketch
WJZ—Americanism on Trial—Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois
WJZ—Paul Keast, Biritone; Orch.
7:45-WEAF—Sisters of the Skillet
WOR—Miller and Swift, Songs
WJZ—Frank Buck's Adventures
WABC—Boake Carter, Commentator
8:00-WEAF—Himber Orchestra
WJZ—Garber Orchestra
WABC—Gate Smith, Songs
8:15-WOR—Lucky and Lefty—Sketch
WABC—Barlow Orchestra
8:30-WEAF—Symphony Orchestra; Gladys Swarthout, Soprtno, and Others
WOR—Wallenstein Sinfonietta
WJZ—Lucy Monroe, Soprano; Igor Gorin, Baritone; Levitow Orchestra
WABC—Lillian Roth, Songs; Edward Nell Jr., Baritone; Dance Orch.
9:00-WEAF—Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, Tenor
WOR—Stewart Orchestra
WJZ—Minstrel Show
WABC—Evan Evans, Baritone
9:15-WABC—Looking at Life—Roy Helton
9:30-WEAF—Joe Cook, Comedian; Donald Novis, Tenor; Frances Langford, Contralto; Voorhees Orchestra
WOR—Variety Musicale
WJZ—Dramatic Sketch
WABC—Gluskin Orchestra; Henrietta Schumann, Piano; Georgie Price, Songs
10:00-WEAF—Eastman Orchestra, Lullaby Lady; Male Quartet
WOR—John Kelvin, Tenor
WJZ—National Music Camp Orch., Interlochen, Mich.; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Conductor
WABC—Wayne King Orchestra
10:15-WOR—Current Events—H. E. Read
10:30-WEAF—Gothic Choristers
WOR—Dantzig Orchestra
WABC—Care and Feeding of Hobby Horses; Sketches and Music
10:15-WJZ—Industrial Conditions—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor
11:00-WEAF—Stern Orchestra
WOR—Weather; Carr Orchestra
WJZ—Bestor Orchestra
WABC—Fats Waller, Songs

WHAT'S ON

Monday

ISRAEL AMTER National Secretary of Unemployment Councils of U. S. lectures on "The Struggle for Unemployment Insurance and How It Can Be Won," 8:30 p.m. at Coney Island Workers Club, 2874 W. 27th St. near Mermaid Ave. Adm. free. Auspices: Unemployment Council of Coney Island.

SHOW BOAT CRUISE up Long Island Sound on "SS Ambassador" Friday, August 17, 8 p.m. Entertainment — dancing. Leaves Battery Park, Pier 1. Tickets 65 cents in advance, 90 cents at pier.

* * *

JACK STACHEL will review Lenin's "Left-Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder" on Friday, Aug. 17, 8 p.m. at 50 E. 13th St., 2nd floor. Auspices of Workers Book Shop. Adm. 25c, or by purchase of $1 worth of literature from Workers Book Shops.

Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL Fraction Meeting of I.W.O. Monday, Aug. 13, 7:30 p.m. at 46 N. 8th St. Very important matters to be taken up and discussed. All Party members are urged to attend.

* * *

KEEP Sunday, August 26, Open! Daily Worker Picnic at North Beach Park. Splendid program being arranged.

Twenty thousand new readers by Sept. 1st means 20,000 additional recruits for organized class struggle.

"The American Dream" Of Prof. Millikan Is An Apology for Reaction

By LISTON M. OAK

DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN, attacking "Stateism," by which he means Communism, or collectivism of any kind, in a recent radio broadcast, reported in the N. Y. Times of August 7, claims "the American dream" is freedom and equal opportunity for all.

Dr. Millikan is president of the California Institute of Technology and a prominent scientist. He knows nothing whatever of the social sciences, political economy, history or sociology, as his speech proves. An analysis will show that every statement he makes is unscientific.

He says that in America "each citizen has the possibility of rising to just such a position of power as his own character, industry and capacities should create for him." That is to say, a child born of poverty-stricken Italian parents in a city slum, has just the same opportunity of rising to the position of power for which his innate abilities fit him, as is a child born of wealthy parents on Park Avenue; he has the same educational opportunities; the same chance in life; he is not handicapped by poverty of his family, nor is he hindered in rising in the world by lack of nourishing food, medical care, etc. in childhood. Millikan says so, and Millikan is a great scientist.

America, says he is "a land in which the opportunity of education is denied to no one who has demonstrated his capacities to return to society through that education what it costs society to give it to him." In other words, the 2,225,000 children who, according to the U. S. Commissioner of Education, were deprived of school facilities in 1933, did not "demonstrate their capacities to return to society what it cost society to educate them."

All you have to do to get an education for your children is to prove that they will "return to society" the cost of a college education. Simple.

The U.S.A. is "a land in which the standard of living is just as high as is compatible with the total productivity of the country," says Millikan. Why is it then, that while the productive capacity of the U.S.A. is sufficient to give an average income equivalent to $10,000 to every man (according to the late lamented Technocrats, or $20,000 according to certain prominent engineers and economists in Columbia and Harvard) the actual income, according to Millikan is about $300 per person? Does $3.0 per year represent the income that is "compatible" with the high industrial efficiency and productivity which technological progress has made possible but which the contradictions of capitalism now make impossible?

* * *

MILLIKAN'S next statement, which indicates his ignorance of American history, is that this is a land "that has so intelligent an electorate that social changes can always be brought about and can only be brought about by constitutional ballot methods." American history is replete with instances of social changes brought about by other means than the ballot: independence from Britain could never have been realized by the ballot; neither could the abolition of slavery. The eight-hour working day, free public education, the granting of free land in the West (the Homestead Law), are only three of numerous progressive social changes which were **only** realized by ballot **after** the masses of the American people had demanded them and fought for them and exerted mass pressure upon the government, often by means of mass demonstrations accompanied by violence. The early history of these American States, as well as recent history, is filled with other instances of struggles frequently accompanied by "riots" and "rebellions," which forced concession from the capitalist government. No major social change, in America or elsewhere, has ever yet been accomplished by the ballot alone.

Millikan resorts to the usual super-patriotic tactic of maligning "foreigners" for exerting evil influences on us and thus weakening "our faith" in our ideals. The contrary is nearer the truth: nearly all progressive ideas which have been crystallized into legislation after decades of struggle, have come to us from Europe. This is true not only of our earlier history (the influence of the French Revolutionists, the ideals of bourgeois democracy) but of the present day. And even the capitalist countries of Europe, though not as rich in natural resources, are ahead of America in progressive social legislation, such for example as housing, socal insurance, health protection, labor laws, prison reforms, reduction of illiteracy, etc. The most progressive of all, of course, is Soviet Russia.

Millikan claims that the solution is either better "application of science to industry" or "to teach people to use their small incomes so as to get more satisfaction out of them." He ignores completely the fact that the crisis has been a brake upon the application of science to industry, has hindered further technological progress; also the fact that further technological advance would increase technological unemployment and deepen the crisis. As for Millikan's alternative, 12,000,000 jobless Americans without any income, average or minimum, have rapidly learned how to live on nothing per year, but have not been able to get much "satisfaction" out of it.

* * *

MILLIKAN cites statistics to show that the percentage of our population gainfully employed has risen in the past 50 years from 34.7 per cent in 1880 to 39.8 per cent in 1930. This only proves the **percentage**, but not the actual number, of parasites has decreased slightly—a larger percentage belonging to the working class which has nothing to sell but its labor power.

"We have practically abolished starvation"—that will be welcome news to millions of starving Americans. I wonder how often Mr. Millikan leaves his laboratory to visit bread lines, slums, sharecroppers, tenant farmers, the homes of unemployed workers? Statistics prove that there is starvation and plenty of it in the U.S.A.; 6,000,000 undernourished children in this country according to the League of Nations report; the sickness rate in New York City rose 83 per cent from 1930 to 1932 according to the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor; the Welfare Council of New York reports increased starvation among the unemployed during the past year; the number of suicides has grown enormously since 1929.

He also says "the economist sees little hope of abolishing these ups and downs" by which he means crisis or depressions; he blames them on psychology! A depression he says, "the corrective that nature has provided to bring us back to normal."

The California physicist lumps together "Russian fanatics," Nazis and Japanese jingoes as "menace number 1," threatening American ideals, trying to plunge the world into war. (The whole world knows that the Soviet peace policy is today the strongest barrier in the road to war along which the capitalist world is tarevling at breakneck speed.) He praises our civil liberties—freedom of speech (for example in Frisco, Minneapolis, Alabama?) in contrast to "despotism" in Nazi Germany, fascist Italy and Soviet Russia. (A favorite method of slandering the U.S.S.R. is to lump proletarian and fascist dictatorships as identical). He attacks, by implication, the N.R.A. as representing a paternalistic attempt to do the same thing in the U.S.A. as fascism has done in Italy, Germany and Austria and Communism in Russia. This is an example of Millikan's exact, painstaking, scientific thinking! One wishes he would stick to his own subject, physics, in which, presumably, he repudiates sloppy, sentimental, inaccurate and wishful thinking. Instead he utilizes his scientific reputation to give authority to ultra-reactionary ,muddled and unscientific propaganda, against the working class, against Communsim and against the Soviet Union. Outside his own field, Millikan is an ignoramus, whether he attempts to reconcile religion and science, or to refute Marxian economic science.

STAGE AND SCREEN

"One More River" At The Radio City Music Hall

"Once More River," a picturization of John Galsworthy's story, a universal picture, directed by James Whale, is now playing at the Radio City Music Hall. Diana Wynward, Colin Clive, Lionel Atwill and Henry Stephenson head the cast. The stage show includes "After Midnight," a revue with Arthur Mahoney, Ben Dova, Nina Whitney and Alice Dawn.

"House of Greed," the new Soviet talkie based on Saltykov-Schedrin's famous satirical novel "Gentlemen Golovlev," now showing at the Acme Theatre, has a special musical score by the noted Soviet composer A. P. Paschenko. The leading role, Porfiry Golovlev, the old hypocritical landowner, known as Judas the Bloodsucker, is played by V. Gardin, who had the role of the old worker in "Shame."

The Strand Theatre is now presenting "Housswife," with Patricia Berkeley, Bette Davis and George Brent in the leading roles.

Leslie Howard's new film, "The Lady Is Willing," is showing at the Palace this week. Billy House and Sibyl Bowman head the vaudeville bill.

Joseph Schildkraut, who has been absent from Broadway for several seasons, will play the featured role in Elmer Rice's new play, "Between Two Worlds," due here in October. The first offering of Mr. Rice will be "Judgment Day," a melodrama scheduled for Sept. 12 at the Belasco Theatre.

Fokine To Present Ravel's "Bolero" At Stadium Tonite

The Fokine Russian Ballet returns to the Stadium this evening in Ravel's "Bolero," the Polovtzian Dances from "Prince Igor," and "Les Sylphides." Ernst Hoffman will conduct, opening the program with Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet." The same program will be repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday night.

On Thursday Willem Van Hoogstraten will offer the First Symphoney of Sibelius, Weber's Overture to "Oberon," the "Sylvia Suite" of Delibes, the Nocture and Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and Wagner's Ride of the Walkure." The last opera of the season, "Faust," will be presented at the Stadium on Friday and SaSturday nights under the direction of Alexander Smallens.

AMUSEMENTS

First American Showing of Soviet Talkie!

HOUSE OF GREED

A fight against capitalism and religion.

BASED ON FAMOUS RUSSIAN Novel, "GENTLEMAN GOLOVLEV"
By SALTYKOV-SCHEDRIN
With V. GARDIN
(OF "SHAME") ENGLISH TITLES

ACME Thea., 14th St. and Union Sq. — Always Cool

Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1934

Base For Fascism

ALL the Roosevelt economic measures have failed to halt the ravages of the crisis.

And the growing hunger of the masses is resulting in class battles whose militancy and scope surpass anything seen in the history of the country.

In this situation, Roosevelt is clearly moving to ever greater campaigns of terrorism and baiting against the Communist Party.

Roosevelt knows that the leadership of the American working class in its struggles for bread, for union conditions, and against the yoke of Wall Street will be in the hands of the Communist Party, the revolutionary party of the proletariat.

For this reason, he and his agents have already launched an organized, persistent, steadily advancing campaign of "red-baiting," which is penetrating into every section of the country through the immense agencies of capitalist propaganda, the movies, the press, the pulpit and the radio.

* * *

THE latest evidence of this organized, growing campaign against the Communist Party is the announcement that the leader of the Elks, benevolent fraternal organization, calls for a drive "against the Reds."

The officers of the Elks are, no doubt, getting their orders from more official sources.

This announcement is the sign that the anti-Communist campaign is no longer confined only to the open brutality of the strike-breaking violence on the Pacific Coast and Minneapolis. It reveals that the poison of organized anti-Communist incitement is penetrating the broad mass organizations of the middle class and small businessman and worker.

This anti-Communist campaign is a menace not only to the working class and its revolutionary party, but to the vast numbers of petty-bourgeois who are being crushed by the Wall Street monopolies in the crisis.

* * *

THE organized penetration of anti-Communist poison into the fraternal organizations is a signal of the official organization of a mass base for American Fascism. The Wall Street monopolies and big capitalists are attempting to use their petty-bourgeois victims as tools against the only force that can end the rule of Wall Street—the Communist Party leading the toiling masses.

There must be the greatest energy in spiking this anti-Communist poison. In the fraternal organizations there are thousands of workers and small businessmen. It is up to them to oppose the Wall Street poison of anti-Communist incitement, which is aimed at them as well as the Communists.

The biggest capitalist monopolies exploit the working class. But in conditions of advancing crisis, they intensify their crushing of the small, non-monopoly producer as well. The interests of the petty-bourgeois, crushed by Wall Street, can only be to follow the leadership of the working class and its party, the Communist Party, against big capital.

Food Shortage

THE full criminality of the Roosevelt-Wallace A. A. A. program is now just beginning to appear in its full light.

The government is finally compelled to admit that the enormous destruction of the A. A. A. acreage-reducing program, coupled with the fury of the drought, now confronts the country with the lowest food supplies in decades.

There is a serious underconsumption of milk in the cities, officials admit. Prices of daily necessities are going skyward, bringing more misery and hunger to millions

In the face of this nation-wide spectre of hunger in the homes of the toiling population, Secretary Wallace, acting as ever solely in the interests of higher prices for the speculators, wealthy landlords and Wall Street food monopolies, gleefully offers thanks to the drought for its hideous "blessings."

Speaking before New Jersey farmers two days ago, this agent of capitalist profit had the brazenness to declare:

"This year we are off the hot spot because of the drought."

* * *

WHO is this "we"? It certainly is not the vast majority of small impoverished farmers and their families, who have been ruined by the combined curses of the Roosevelt crop-destroying program and the failure of the Roosevelt government to come to the aid of the drought-stricken farmers. It is certainly not the workers in the cities, who face more starvation and misery on account of rising food prices. It is the handful of rich producers, grain speculators and food monopolies.

Is not this capitalist criminality at this worst? A handful of rich landlords and Wall Street food monopolies can reap huge profits on the misery of the vast majority of the people, and Roosevelt's farm agent is happy about it!

And he goes on to warn the farmers against raising too much grain next year! "We can easily be on the hot spot again if we overproduce next year," he said.

Faced with nation-wide starvation, this Roosevelt-Wall Street agent warns the farmers against raising too much food! Could the criminality and usefulness of this capitalist society be more terribly clear than this government protection of profit at the expense of mass suffering?

* * *

THE ruined, impoverished farmers and the hungry workers in the cities face the same enemy—the Roosevelt government, which serves Wall Street and the rich landlords alone.

Both should unite for the passage of the Communist Party farm measure, the Farmers Emergency Relief Bill, giving the stricken farmers immediate Federal Relief, and for the Unemployment Insurance Bill, giving all jobless and their families a minimum income at the expense of the government and the employers.

Cash relief for the farmers and the workers. Drought relief in the form of Federal fodder and food distribution in all stricken areas. The repeal of the criminal A.A.A. crop destruction program. Joint action of farmers and workers to squeeze the Wall Street monopoly middlemen.

These are the immediate needs of the toiling population. It is for these elementary demands that the farmers are going to march to the State capitals on Sept. 14.

Patriotism and Wage Cuts

GOVERNOR Lehman has just signed the Ives Bill requiring an oath of allegiance from all school teachers in support of the existing State and Federal constitutions.

There is a quite material reason for this sudden interest in "patriotism" on the part of the New York officials.

The reason is to be found in the fact that another slash in school appropriations is in the offing. More wage cuts for teachers, further "retrenchment" in educational expenditures for night schools, laboratories, playgrounds, and intensified speed-up in larger classes—these are the developments behind the Ives Bill.

Now the educational authorities can easily raise the old, stale cry of "patriotism" against any teacher who is bold and courageous enough to stand out against the Wall Street-LaGuardia-Lehman program of choking the school system to protect bank investments.

Any honest teacher who now raises her voice against educational retrenchment will be immediately bludgeoned with the Ives Bill.

For this reason, it is now more necessary than ever for teachers and parents to join forces in a militant action against any and every move of the authorities to reduce educational facilities.

Olson Raises Red Scare

FLOYD B. OLSON'S strikebreaking pattern is now nearly complete. It reveals itself as identical with that of the Minneapolis Citizens Alliance, the murderers of unarmed truck drivers.

Minnesota's Farmer-Labor governor, appearing before the United States District Court last Friday, justified his martial law edict by using the slogan of the employers: "This is a Communistic strike."

Olson's attorney, to support this contention, revealed that Olson has had agents spying on the truck drivers since last May. These provocateurs and stool pigeons of Olson, who are National Guard officers, with the polite term of "special investigators," presented a crude tissue of lies in order to demoralize the strike.

The affidavits of Olson's agents claimed that he maintained martial law because the Communists wanted to "split the police force," to overthrow the government, and wreck the Union City mission, among many other crude charges. Olson now stands in his true light—a heroic defender of the police who shot peaceful pickets in the back, killing two and wounding many others.

Olson's National Guard has stopped all picketing. The Guardsmen have taken from the Minneapolis workers their elementary rights to meet and to picket. Olson's troops are now protecting most of the Minneapolis trucks, having issued 9,200 military permits for trucks to operate. His troops have put hundreds of pickets in the military stockade.

But this is not enough for the Farmer-Labor governor. He now seeks to give a final smashing blow to the strikers by trying to divert the issue from their economic demands to the red scare. Under cover of an attack on the Communists, he intensifies the terror, tries to split the most active and most militant strikers away from the rank and file, and give a free road to the company union.

The singleness of purpose of Olson and the Employers' Advisory Committee is revealed in a radio address of L. L. Kvam last Thursday over station WCCO. Kvam rejoiced that Olson had come out with the employers' slogan: "This is a Communistic strike." He repeated all of the clumsy lies of Olson's stool pigeons, in some detail.

Then he said there was one way to settle the strike: by the establishment of a company union and the smashing of local 574. Of course Kvam did not put it in those words. He wants a "meeting under the protection of the Federal Government" to hold an election. The way to do it, he said, was "to demand the membership records of the union." Then all "floating" members, all union officials, all "Communistic gangster types" should be excluded. In other words, the employers should be in charge of the meeting and not the workers. The company union would then be in the saddle.

This fascist speech was based entirely on the statements of Governor Olson's attorneys and stool pigeons before the courts. It has identically the same line and the same slogans. The whole red scare strategy is designed to make the workers forget their demands, to split up and destroy the union by beheading it, to drive the men back to work defeated and to put in the company union. Both Olson and the Citizens' Alliance shout "revolution" and "save the government" in order to defeat the strikers.

The Communist Party of Minneapolis from the beginning warned of the strikebreaking tactics of Olson, and exposed his demagogic phrases. The Communist Party of Minneapolis from the start attempted to mobilize the workers for a protest against Olson's National Guard troops and martial law.

While the Trotskyist leadership of local 574 remained silent regarding Olson and his lieutenants among the A. F. of L. leadership, the Communist Party pointed out that at this very time Olson was breaking the strike, with the silent support of the sabotaging A. F. of L. leaders.

The Communist Party called upon the workers of Minneapolis to spread the strike in support of the drivers, over the heads of the A. F. of L. leaders. The Communist Party called for a city-wide conference of all A. F. of L. locals and all workers' organizations, over the heads of the A. F. of L. leaders, in support of the strike and in protest against the martial law.

The answer to Olson's red scare, splitting tactics, must be the strongest solidarity of the entire working class of Minneapolis, in support of the drivers. The road to winning the strikers' demands lies in the immediate spreading of the strike and the mobilization of the broadest masses of the Minneapolis workers against the terror.

Solidarity will defeat Olson's terror and win the strike.

Anti-Fascist Unity Grows In France

Socialist and Communist Workers Unite in Many Cities

PARIS, Aug. 1.—In all the large towns, provincial centers and villages, mass demonstrations are being held by the united Communist and Socialist Parties, collaborating with the Anti-War Committees and the other revolutionary organizations.

The magnificent demonstration of 50,000 in the Pantheon Square in Paris is being followed up by preparations for renewed demonstrations. All the bourgeois papers have been obliged to admit the excellent discipline and striking militancy of the Pantheon demonstration, and to admit that the ruling slogan was that of "Soviets everywhere."

The Congress of United Action in St. Etienne, attended by 811 delegates representing 16,000 workers, again bore witness to the rapid progress of the united front. The congress was opened by a meeting taken part in by 2,000 workers. The speakers were Lagorgette for the C. C. of the S. P.; Dolmazon for the Committee Against War and Fascism, and Camille Drevet for the Intellectuals Defense Committee. Numerous reformist and all unitary trade unions of the district were represented. The congress elected a Committee of United Action, consisting of 30 persons. This committee will now lead the anti-fascist struggle and the anti-war campaign, in colaboration with the Socialist and Communist Parties and the other organizations.

The small holders and agricultural workers are also being enlisted for united action. On July 29 a demonstration was organized in Sauze by the Anti-War Committee and the revolutionary small holders' organizations and was attended by 400 small holders and agricultural laborers. The Socialist local group also took part.

At Homecourt-Jauf (near Nancy), a demonstration was carried out by 4,500 workers. This town has been under the sway of the heavy industrial committee (comite des forges) for years, and it is the first time since 1919 that it has seen such a workers' demonstration. The speakers were the vice-president of the League for Human Rights, the secretary of the Socialist Party, Midon, the district secretary of the Communist Party, Uni, and others.

In Grasse 700 workers took part in a United Action meeting, addressed by representatives of the Communist and Socialist Parties, Nonmousseau for the Red Trade Union Federation, and the secretary of the reformist trade union cartel of the town. An anti-fascist committee was founded.

Print Posters In Berlin for Thaelmann

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—More than 10,000 Communist leaflets, illegally printed in conditions of the greatest terrorism, suddenly appeared the other day in the streets of Berlin demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann, imprisoned Communist Party leader.

The workers in the neighborhood of the Public Welfare Office in Pankov, Berlin, received thousands of such leaflets before the Nazi police could arrive on the scene.

In the suburbs, young Communist workers posted large posters and handbills on the fences, houses and trees demanding the release of the leader of the German working class.

Soviet Trade Agency Gets New Chairman

NEW YORK.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation held Friday, Aug. 10, Ivan V. Boyev was elected chairman of the board to succeed Peter A. Bogdanov, and will take office upon his arrival in this country about the beginning of September.

Mr. Bogdanov, who has resigned his position, will remain as chairman of the board until the assumption of his duties by Mr. Boyev.

Shortly thereafter Mr. Bogdanov, who has been head of the Amtorg since January, 1930, will return to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Boyev is at present Assistant People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the U. S. S. R.

Buffalo Seamen Mass Before Police Station In Protest on Arrests

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Undaunted by a display of riot guns, tear gas and rifles, more than 500 lake seamen and other workers massed before police headquarters Friday night to demand the release of William C. McCuiston who had been seized half an hour before from the rostrum of an open-air meeting protesting brutal police treatment of Manning Johnson, until recently district organizer of the Communist Party here.

A delegation attempting to enter the station to find out the nature of the charge against McCuiston was turned away at the point of a machine gun. The seamen ignored orders to disperse

Johnson was arrested Thursday. When Attorney Schmiell of the I. L. D. visited the police station to demand Johnson's release on the ground that there was no charge against him, he was also arrested.

"PROSPERITY" RISES!

By Burck

From the First World War to the Second

By NEMO

X. STORMING THE SOCIALIST PEACE FORTRESS

(Continued)

A NEW system, a new world, that was and is the powerful lesson which the existence of the Soviet Union with the advancing victorious construction of socialism continually brings to the consciousness of the exploited and oppressed in all countries. This bulwark of the world proletariat must fall if the bourgeois social order is to be saved from the threatening revolutionary insurrection of the masses. From this standpoint, the imperialists have struggled against the Soviet Union for sixteen years and tried to provoke it into war. From the war of the intervention forces of 1917, from the robbery of Bessarabia by Rumania up to the march of Pilsudski on Kiev, from the Arcos raid in London and the occupation of the Soviet embassy in Peking, from the murder of the Soviet Ambassadors Vorovsky and Voikov, up to the most recent sabotage of diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union, from the innumerable campaigns of provocation up to the offers of intervention of German fascism and the war advance of the Japanese troops against the Soviet frontiers in the Far East, has been one path and one goal: intervention of world capital against the Soviet Union for the overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship.

However deep the differences in the camp of world imperialism may be, they still recede in comparison with the chief contradictions between the capitalist and socialist worlds. The overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship becomes crystalized ever more clearly as the main goal of the imperialists. The weakening of capitalism by the world economic crisis and the general sharpening of the war danger has not removed the possibility of an armed onslaught on the Soviet country of its force, but has, on the contrary, intensified it. Because the bourgeoisie becomes weaker at a moment when the Soviet power is growing in strength and consolidation, the question of a decesive solution by forces of the antagonism between capitalism and Socialism takes on an acute character.

The imperialists hope to cut through the insoluble tangle of their own contradictions at the expense of the Soviet Union, they hope to be able to take possession of the immeasurable wealth of raw material and the unlimited market of this country and to solve their vexed problems by the partition of Soviet territory. The overthrow of the proletarian dictatorship is to be at the same time the prelude to the crushing of the toilers in all countries, to the suppression of the colonial revolution and the intensified enslavement of the national minorities.

The danger of world war is an intervention danger—the intervention danger is the danger of world war! The advance of Japanese imperialism against China is the prelude to an advance against the Soviet Union. The Japanese imperialists would like to devour the whole Soviet East from the coast of Vladivostok right up to the banks of Lake Baikal. They openly declare that they desire an anti-Soviet war, they are openly arming for this war. From the west, German fascism is pressing forward and offers itself to world capital as a storm division against the fortress of the world proletariat, its reward to consist in freedom to arm and annexation of the Ukraine. Britain stands in alliance with German and Japanese fascism and exerts all its influence for establishing a united front of intervention. Britain shows itself as the main force which is trying to solve all the antagonisms in the imperialist camp at the expense of the Soviet Union and which is exerting every effort to avoid a war in the imperialist camp. In almost all capitalist countries, the ideological preparation for intervention has undergone a significant increase during recent weeks.

Why have not the imperialists, in spite of their stubborn efforts for so many years, still today not undertaken an attack upon the Soviet Union? Well, the question of intervention is not only a question of desire, it is also a question of ability. The whole inner weakness and historically outlived character of the bourgeois social order is laid bare by the problem of the Soviet Union. The world bourgeoisie, internally divided and split up and weakened by the crisis, has encountered unforeseen difficulties in the establishment of a united front of intervention. The toilers of all countries have placed themselves like a mighty wall around the socialist fortress and they have shown that they regard an attack on the Soviet Union as an attack on their own fatherland. Supported by this readiness for defence on the part of the world proletariat, the thorough-going peace policy of the Soviet government has finally been able to achieve enormous successes and again and again to prevent the execution of the plans of intervention. Protected by its growing economic, political and military strength, and with the moral and active support of the millions in the capitalist countries who are interested in peace, the Soviet Union was able to carry out its complicated and difficult struggle for peace so successfully that it has proven to be the strongest brake on the execution of the imperialist plans of war. If humanity is still not celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the war in the trenches, it owes this exclusively to the revolutionary peace policy of the Soviet Union. From the first day of its accession to power, the Soviet government stood in the forefront of the struggle for peace. The powerful role of the Soviet Union in the maintenance of world peace found expression in its recognition by all the states in the world, in the conclusion of numerous non-aggression pacts, in the exposure of the war makers and the combating of those sabotaging disarmament, in the warding off of all war provocations and in the assiduous struggle for disarmament. The Soviet government does not orientate itself on any imperialist power, but exclusively on the peace interests of the world proletariat. It has not pursued a policy of annexations and bloc making, for only socialism, which does not base itself on the exploitation of man by man and the oppression of peoples, can renounce an imperialist policy of conquest. The Soviet government, as the sole government in the world to do so, has demanded universal, immediate and complete disarmament. Only the Soviet Union has fought for security against war in place of the imperialist security against disarmament and peace. The more the imperialists desire to provoke the Soviet government into war, the more calmly has the latter continued its persistent peace policy, at every moment prepared to successfully defend its socialist achievements with the keen-edged sword of the Red workers' and peasants' army.

"It is not for us who have experienced the shame of the Brest-Litovsk Peace, to sing the praises of the Versailles Treaty. We merely do not agree to the world being flung into the throes of a new war for the sake of this treaty. The same thing must be said in regard to the alleged new orientation taken by the U. S. S. R. We never had any orientation towards Germany nor have we any orientation towards Poland and France. Our orientation towards Poland and France. Our present time is towards the U. S. S. R. and towards the U. S. S. R. alone. (Loud applause). And if the interests of the U. S. S. R. demand rapprochement with this or that country which is not interested in disturbing peace, we shall take this step without hesitation."

(To Be Continued)

Report More Killings in Concentration Camps

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 12. — The "Haagsche Post" states: "Sinister reports continue to come from Berlin. It is to be feared that the number of victims on June 30th was much greater than stated by Hitler. A great mystery is maintained, probably for good reasons. But many ghastly details are leaking through. It may now be taken for granted that 'punitive action' was carried out on June 30th in the concentration camps as well as among the leaders."

Seaman Saved by Writ From Being Deported

NEW YORK.—A writ of habeas corpus, secured by the International Labor Defense and the Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, saved Frederick Beijerback, member of the International of Seamen and Harborworkers, from immediate deportation to fasist Germany.

Organizations interested in his defense will meet tonight at six o'clock at 870 Broadway to plan action for saving Beijerback and Theodore Eggeling, German refugee seamen.

Prohibit Communist Paper Among Soldiers

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 12. — The newspaper "The Red Soldier," published as organ of the Communist soldiers' group, has been prohibited by the police. The reason for this prohibition is that the paper exposed the maltreatment of Copenhagen troops. The newspaper of the Young Communist League, "The Red Mariner," has also been prohibited, but is appearing illegally. At the time of the visit of the German fleet it was even published in German

On the World Front

By HARRY GANNES

"Confiscation" a la Mendieta Our Duty to Ordoqui "The sole Party able and courageous . . ."

WHATEVER "protests" come out of Wall Street over the "seizure" of the Cuban Telephone Co., affiliate of Morgan's International Telephone and Telegraph Co., should be regarded as "for the record." Senor President Mendieta and Colonel Fulgencio Batista are by no means taking over this $28,000,000 property with the slightest dreams of confiscation. The Cuban army is merely moving into the premises to manage the workers. The Wall Street puppets in Cuban expect a lot of trouble from the workers in the Telephone Company, because these workers went out on a political strike against the Mendieta fascist decrees.

* * *

IT would be embarrasing for them at this stage of events in Cuba to shoot down Cuban workers for a Morgan concern. The trick is to move the troops in now, under the guise of "seizure" and then to shoot workers down under Cuban management, which Mendieta thinks is more justifiable. Then, too, Morgan's property will be preserved, and will be handed back to the imperialists intact, plus a charge for mercenary, strikebreaking duties.

For instance, when the property "was taken over," U. S. ambassador Jefferson Caffery stood by amiably, declaring he was merely a disinterested "observer." Imagine Morgan's agent in a semi-colony being only a disinterested observer when property is being confiscated!

* * *

THE Mendieta government is holding Joaquin Ordoqui, leader of the Cuban National Confederation of Labor, the revolutionary trade union center, in prison, in an effort to behead the rising struggles of the workers.

* * *

WE must arouse as tremendous and deepgoing a campaign for the release of Comrade Ordoqui as we did for Comrade Angelo Herndon. It is up to the American workers to add their might to the struggles of the Cuban workers for the release of this valiant leader of the Cuban toiling masses.

Funds for Ordoqui's defense should be rushed to the Daily Worker immediately. All forms of mass demonstrations and protests should be swiftly developed to demand the freedom of Ordoqui. The slimy Mendieta should be made to listen to the powerful voice of the American workers. Force him to free Comrade Ordoqui!

* * *

SOME interesting details of the illegal work of the Communist Party of Germany is published in a recent issue of "Allebenda," one of the largest bourgeois newspapers in Sweden. This paper's correspondent writes from Germany:

"The Reich is inundated daily with thousands of newspapers, periodicals and pamphlets of an illegal character. These are frequently printed abroad and smuggled into the county in trunks, with double bottoms. The prohibited material arrives by rail or water.

"Large quantities of propaganda material are confiscated daily on the Franco-German and Belgo-German borders. Sometimes it is found sewn into the upholstering of the seats and in other unexpected places in the trains. Sometimes it is brought across the frontier by night, at places where there are few sentries.

"One of the latest methods is to fill water-tight casks with material, and to float these down the Rhine from the left to the right bank, where they are fished up by people expecting them — if they are not stopped beforehand by agents of the Gestapo (secret state police).

"The illegal propaganda in Germany appears to have up-to-date printing machinery at its disposal, for printed newspapers appear regularly in Germany.

"The Communist 'Rote Fahne' appears a few times a month in Berlin in a national edition of no fewer than eight pages, but in pocket size. Hundreds of thousands of copies of the 'Brown Book' are smuggled into Germany, in a miniature edition of five by seven inches.

"A very special form of illegal literature is the printed material distributed in the Storm Troops and Guard Corps, and police formations. Great efforts are also made for illegal propaganda in the factories. The so-called factory elections were preceded by a general offensive lasting several weeks, resulting in an ignominous defeat for the official candidates of the Labor Front.

"Another effective field of propaganda is the billboards, which are covered with small handbills. It is difficult to judge what effect illegal propaganda on such a scale is likely to have. It is bound to be demoralizing in effect in the course of time. It is easily comprehensible that the press is not permitted to report on the confiscation of illegal literature by the police. The state minister for propaganda (Goebbels) therefore confines himself to railing against the critics and carpers, meaning, however, the illegal propaganda.

"Free speech—illegal free speech—is exercised widely by the revolutionary fighting organizations, and in this case it is in the hands of the Communists for the most part, the sole party able and courageous enough to carry on illegal propaganda."

If the last paragraph above is noted at all by the Trotzkyites, it will be explained by the cliche that Stalin has bought out this leading Swedish bourgeois organ in order to befuddle the toiling masses of the world.

Read About Your Union In the Trade Union Section Each Monday

Daily Worker
New York Trade Union Section

Union Members, Become Contributors to the Trade Union Section

Vol. XI, No. 193 — NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1934 — SECTION 2

PAINTERS BATTLE BOSSES AND ZAUSNER

Subway Men Fight Wage Cuts

Resist Company Union Efforts to Put Over Bosses' Schemes

Circled by company espionage and hampered by company unionism, city transport workers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit are rallying to the leadership of the Transport Workers Union in their fight against new wage-cutting scheme of the employers.

The I. R. T. scheme consists of a supposedly voluntary pension agreement by which employes permit the deduction of three per cent of their wages to be held in trust by the company for 30 years.

Trick clauses dealing with dismissals and other reasons for which workers might leave the employe of the line reduce the scheme to a thinly disguised, outright wage-cut.

An effective weapon in the fight against the pensions, which are not really voluntary, but coercively enforced on the threat of dismissal, is the Transport Workers Bulletin, a compact, half letter-size publication of eight pages which exposes this scheme and the I. R. T.'s thug-like company unionism with energy and clarity.

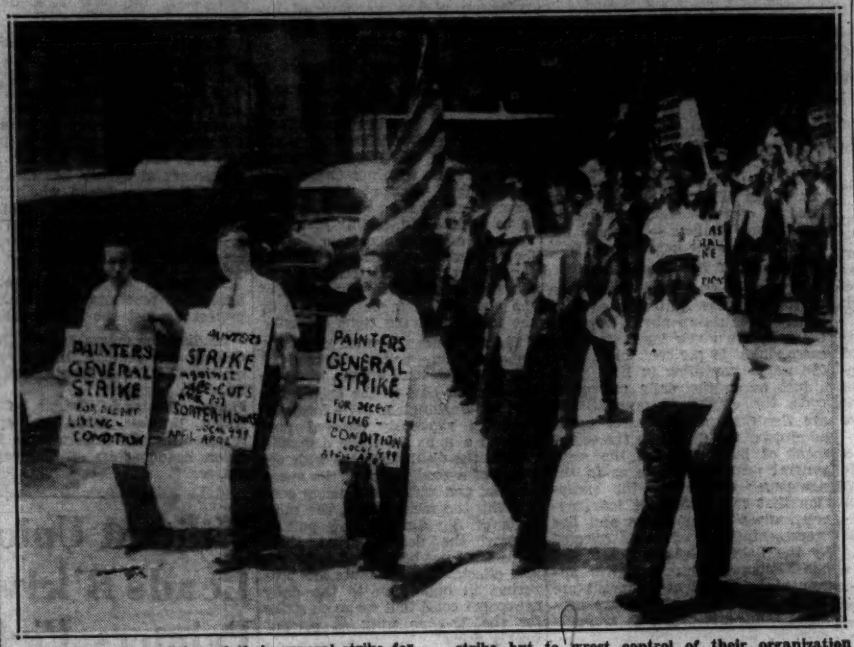
In defiance of company lickspittles, the transport workers recently voiced their bitter opposition to the scheme at a meeting of company union Local 1. More than 1,000 workers who were barred from the hall on the excuse that they were not members of this particular local held a spontaneous open air meeting, joining their protests with the rank and file inside the hall.

Meanwhile workers on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines are also engaged in a struggle for wages. Tricked by their company union into accepting a 10 per cent wage cut in 1932 which was to have been restored this year, they have received only a 2 per cent restoration.

In commenting on this situation the Transport Workers Bulletin declares:

"We charge the "Representatives" with selling out to the company. We can expect from the "Representatives" nothing but further sell-out and betrayals. This is a company outfit which acts in the interest of the company at the expense of the B. M. T. employes. We can only beat these betrayals with our own union.

Painters Demonstrate Their Strength



Signalling the opening of their general strike for a six-hour, $9 day, militant rank and file painters paraded through downtown streets in a demonstration of their determination not only to win the strike but to wrest control of their organization from the hands of the Philip Zausner machine, which retains nominal control on the basis of recent fraudulent elections.

Men Fight Gangsters In Council

Members Resist Taxes Imposed by Illegally-Elected Zausner

By SI GERSON

Putting up a fight that is a model to the labor movement everywhere, rank and file painters of New York are battling against odds which many might think insuperable.

Cursed with a gangster leadership in the District Council and facing a powerful set of employers in the Master Painters Association, backed up by the building trades employers, in turn connected with the great real estate interests and Wall Street banks, the rank and file have had to fight every inch of the way.

There was a time—and who in the New York labor movement does not remember it?—when the building trades workers were the aristocrats of local labor. While there was, of course, seasonal unemployment, on the whole there was no masss suffering on the scale prevalent today.

Came October, 1929. The depression in the building trades set in with a vengeance. Workers who had been content to let things slide, although they knew that the district leadership was in the hands of fakers, began to lend an attentive ear to the suggestions of the left wing members.

Betrayals Become Obvious

It was becoming more and more obvious to the painters that their leadership was selling them out at every turn. Restlessness began to grow in the locals.

Finally, in June of this year the rank and file, gathering their strength and working like beavers, nominated Louis Weinstock, leader of Local 499 and one of the most popular militants in the union, for the post of secretary of District Council, the position now held—and how!—by Philip Zausner.

Local after local returned majorities for Weinstock and the fighting program of the rank and file group. But Zausner held the keys to the voting machinery. Literally hundreds of anti-Zausner members were not permitted to vote. Intimidation, vote-stealing, and fraud were the order of the day. This, mind you, after weeks and weeks of slander and terror had failed to cow the aroused workers.

So phoney was the polling that

(Continued on Page 4)

Furriers To Open Langer Library On Aug. 16 With Affair

To commemorate Maurice Langer, leader of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union who was murdered by hired gangsters of the employers during a strike led by the union last year, fur workers are establishing a library in the headquarters of the union, the opening of which is scheduled to take place on August 16.

The Maurice Langer library will be opened with a special affair arranged by the educational department of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union at Irving Plaza Thursday night, August 16, at which a mass turnout of workers is expected.

Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, will be the main speaker of the evening. Entertainment has also been arranged. Funds raised at the affair will go towards the development of educational work in the union and towards the establishment of a full time training school for trade union members.

Zimmerman Gang Slugs Left-Winger

Tries to Hush Demand Against Unit System With Beatings

At a loss for other arguments when Sol Lipnack, militant left-winger, opposed the unit system of price agreement at the Mecca Temple on Thursday night, strong-arm men of the Zimmerman-Hochman clique slugged him in full view of the audience. Shirley Blumenthal, a worker who protested against the attack on Lipnack, was also beaten. Zimmerman, who presided at the meeting, stopped Lipnack's speech when the latter referred to the unit system as playing completely into the hands of the bosses.

Before the meeting started the streets around Mecca Temple were covered by scores of policemen, detectives and strong-arm men. Many left wing shop-chairmen were not allowed into the meeting hall, while followers of the clique who were not shop-chairmen were passed through.

When the strong-arm men failed to terrorize the members present, Zimmerman called in the police to aid him and it was with their combined help that he was able to declare the unit system adopted.

Lipnack's demands were heartily applauded. He cited the complaints of workers and demanded that these be not handed over to the N.R.A. board but the union handle them as any union interested in the needs of workers should.

Lipnack was forced to fight for his right to speak. He was the first to ask for the floor, but Zimmerman gave his own supporters' precedence.

The spread of the "Daily" to the mass of workers is a prerequisite to their successful struggles.

Get Daily Worker Subscribers!

Pants Makers Strike Against Bosses Abuse Of Militant Employee

Workers of Cohen & Rubenstein, a pants manufacturing firm, are on strike against the dismissal of Bernard Seigel, a militant member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who led resistance in the shop against the personal terrorism of the bosses in their effort to force speed-up measures.

Petty persecution of workers in the shop at the hands of the firm heads and their foremen are daily occurences and Seigel was dismissed and threatened with death when he protested on behalf of the others in the plant.

When the employes took their grievance to Mr. Blumenreich, official of the Amalgamated, he expressed indifference but offered to end the discrimination of the employers against Seigel if the latter would end his militant conduct in the shop.

ELECTION OFFICES NEED AID

NEW YORK.—The State and local election campaign committees of the Communist Party yesterday issued a call for volunteer typists, stenographers and other office workers. Those able to respond should report to Room 539, 799 Broadway.

Professional [illegible] of Jersey Cops Hurt [illegible] ported Scabs

NEW YORK.—While the old adage about honor among thieves may or may not be true, professional jealousy among strike-breakers is still strong.

At least a group of 35 scabs, led by one known to the craft as Jimmy Walsh, are sure of that now. The thirty-five were shipped out last Monday by the well-known Val O'Toole Detective Agency of 521 Fifty Ave., to break the Jersey City stockhandlers' strike. There they found other gentlemen whose pride of profession had been badly piqued by this importation of foreign talent. Walsh and his lads, who were to go to work on the principle that anybody is free to scab in this country, were immediately apprehended by what Jersey knows as officers of the law, taken to jail, searched, and, after four hours, shipped out of town.

Walsh is reputed to have remarked very feelingly on the subject. In all his born days, observers stated, he has never been treated in such a way while on a nice, legitimate strike-breaking mission. He ascribes the unneighborly attitude of the Jersey cops entirely to professional pride and a desire to limit the home scab market entirely to the domestic product. However, he has vowed to take his men across the river in a lighter. If all else fails, he will, like Washington at the Delaware, have his trusty men row over.

Zausner Thugs Attack Meeting Of Local to Put Over Tax Gyp

Thugs recruited by Philip Zausner from Local 261 last week launched a bloody attack on a meeting of Local 905 when the membership refused to go on record in support of Zausner's strike policies and his continued efforts to loot the union.

Brass knuckles, knives, chairs and fists were used on the astonished membership, who defended themselves against the unexpected attack for twenty minutes before the onslaught ended. One painter was found unconscious with stab wounds and numerous others received minor cuts and bruises. The thugs, however, did not get off unharmed.

The chief business of the meeting was the referendum on the extortionate strike tax of one dollar a day proposed by the Zausner-controlled District Council. Speaker after speaker opposed the tax from the floor, but Louis Kasloff, who styles himself chairman of the local on the basis of an illegal election, told the membership, "even if you vote 1,000 strong against the tax you will pay it just the same."

Kasloff's threat has since proved empty. The city-wide opposition of the membership to the tax has forced the District Council to back down on this demand and has since submitted a new referendum calling for a 50 cent per day tax.

NRA Newspaper Code Weapon in Publishers' Hands, Printers Show

Code Authorities Are Composed of Members of Publishers' Organizations

By a Member of the International Typographical Union

ON FEBRUARY 17th, President Roosevelt signed the printing Codes.

There are now two printing Codes—one for the daily newspapers and the other (Graphic Arts Code) for the rest of the printing industry. They were drawn up by the bosses organizations, mostly anti-union and were for several months in Roosevelt's hands, awaiting his signature.

Jobless Won't Be Absorbed

The daily newspaper code sets up, as a maximum, the 40-hour week, in principle. In practice, 48-hours and more are permitted. In view of the fact that in large centers of the country, such as New York, Chicago and San Francisco, the 40-hour week had already been operating during 1933 and there existed, nevertheless, a vast number of unemployed, it can be seen that the 40-hour maximum is not going to absorb any of the large number of unemployed.

The Daily Newspaper Code gives the publishers the opportunity to manipulate starting times of shift hours (stagger system), thus rationalizing production for the publishers, and throwing more workers into the streets.

40 Cents Per Hour Minimum

The minimum wage in the newspaper Code is set at 40 cents per hour. This is even below unskilled workers in the industry, while in the Code itself, no distinction is made between skilled and unskilled workers.

The tremendous wage-cuts proposed in the Code can readily be seen from the following table, compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Average wage rates per hour, were paid as follows:

Skilled workers received, during the crisis year of 1932:

Photo engravers	**$1.37**	**per**	**hour**
Compositors	**1.16**	**"**	**"**
Rotary Pressmen	**1.14**	**"**	**"**
Press Assistants			
Feeders	**.95**	**"**	**"**
Bookbinders	**.96**	**"**	**"**
Bindery Women	**.51**	**"**	**"**

Bosses Are Code Authority

The publishers' organizations are set up as the Code Authority (the principal role being played by the leading publishers' organization, the American Newspaper Publishers Association), having full charge over the working out of the codes.

In the settlement of labor disputes, complicated machinery (the Newspaper Industrial Board) is set up which makes arbitration compulsory. The right to strike is abrogated.

The publishers thus obtain from this Code all conditions they want. They use their enormous power, the control of public opinion, for the purpose of permanently establishing starvation wages and slave conditions for the workers engaged in the newspaper industry.

Bosses Dictated Codes

The graphic arts code, too, was dictated by the bosses and their organizations. The 40-hour week is set up as a maximum in principle, but in practice, the 48-hour week is permitted (six shifts of eight hours per day after which time overtime shall be paid.) The Code provides for 520 hours within thirteen weeks which, in effect, means that during busy seasons workers will put in 48 hours and overtime and then when things slow down they will be laid off. In this manner they will avoid technical violation of the law.

In the matter of wages, differentiation is here made between skilled and unskilled workers. Also, the graphic arts field is divided into two classes: towns under 25,000 population and those over that figure. Separate wage schedules are set up for each class.

In the graphic arts field:

Class I—Under 25,000 population:

Compositors, Linotype Operators, Rotary Pressmen, Skilled Machine Bookbinders — 60 cents per hour.

Class II—25,000 population or over:

Compositors, Linotype Operators, Rotary Pressmen, Skilled Machine Bookbinders — 88 cents per hour.

Job Pressmen, Paper Cutters Assistant Machine Bookbinders—60 cents per hour—48 cents per hour.

Job Feeders, Rotary Assistants, Pamphlet Binders — between 30 and 35 cents per hour Class I.

Bindery Workers — between 37 and 35 cents per hour, Class II.

Wages 50 Per Cent Lower

As may be seen by a comparison of these figures with the average hourly wage shown above, wages in Class II are much lower, in some cases almost 50 per cent lower, than the wages prevailing in 1932.

Just as in the daily newspaper code, the employers' organizations are the Code authority set up to administer the Code. In the settlement of labor disputes the same general principles apply as in the newspaper Code, with the exception that five instead of four representatives of employers and five "representatives" of labor selected by the Labor Advisory Board and one "impartial" representative appointed by President Roosevelt are set up. Here too, strikes are outlawed and arbitration is compulsory.

Berry Approves Codes

These Codes were approved by the "representative" of labor. George L. Berry, one of the leading Fascists in the A. F. of L., President of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union, was appointed by Roosevelt on the National Labor Advisory Board and as such, spoke in the name of the printing workers.

The workers in the industry were not consulted by the bureaucrats in any of the printing crafts. At first the bureaucrats pretended that they favored the 32-hour week, but did nothing about it except at open hearings at which they presented a mass of figures showing the enormous amount of unemployment existing in the printing industry. At the insistence of the rank and file they asked for 1929 weekly wages, less 10 per cent.

George L. Berry has again sold out the workers of the printing industry. He insisted, however, that fair trade practices be included because he declared that "cut-throat competition (among the employers) has been largely the cause of the trouble of our membership." This is in line with the entire policy of the A. F. of L. leadership whose conception is based on class-collaboration.

When General Johnson appointed George L. Berry as Divisional Administrator of the N. R. A., he said:

"George L. Berry has the confidence of both industry and labor . . . We cannot here appoint crusaders for any particular point of view. But after consultation with leaders of every faction, I have been advised that Major Berry's appointment will be welcomed by all groups."

Howard Uses Demagogy

The other labor bureaucrats in the printing industry, President Howard and his Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, for instance, are now stating "that we will have to see to it that the government is not going to injure us . . . the force of organization of skilled tradesmen is to be in the future as it has been in the past, their only protection . . . We will secure only that which we are able to take and keep only that which we are strong enough to hold . . . We must depend for protection upon organization and our economic strength."

But while using these demagogic phrases, he is acting just the same as he did before. The laws of the International Typographical Union give him the power to prevent strikes; and he is still doing it to the fullest extent.

Only a few days after the signing of the Code, Mr. Howard broke the printers' strike of Wichita, Kansas, by threatening to replace the workers on strike, if they did not return to work within ten days.

Big 6 Refused Strike Sanction

Recently New York Typographical Union No. 6 asked for strike sanction against the New York newspaper publishers. He again refused to accede to their demands. However, the workers in the printing industry are becoming aroused because of the Slave Codes. Many, particularly the unemployed, had hoped to receive something from the Codes.

When the Codes were formulated, the militants in Big Six tried to waken the membership to the dangers inherent in them. They warned the membership that the primary aim of the Codes was a reduction of the standard of living, particularly of the skilled workers such as the printers.

Militants Guide Workers

They, at that time, proposed that the workers rely on their own strength, that they put forward certain demands which they would obtain only if they fought for them. Demands were then put forward for the 30-hour week at 1929 weekly wages. Present shop conditions were to be maintained, sliding scale upward in order to overcome the effects of inflation, an unemployment fund of five per cent from the employers' payrolls to take care of the unemployed to be disbursed by the union, and the right to strike.

The militants succeeded in getting some of these points accepted by the New York local unions, who presented their case at the open hearings in Washington. The local officialdom vigorously opposed putting up a fight for these demands.

With the disillusionment with the Codes of a goodly part of the membership, and with the dangers confronting the membership, the militants of Big Six are now putting forward the demand that these codes must not be allowed to be put into effect. The militants are proposing, in opposition to the daily newspaper code, that we go on strike for the 30-hour week at present weekly wages.

Organize the Unorganized

Recently, in a report of negotiations of Typographical Union No. 6 with the New York Newspaper Publishers, the militants, through one of their members on the scale committee, presented a minority report demanding strike action for the 30-hour week with present weekly wages and a five per cent assessment on the employers payrolls for the unemployed. This was turned down by the Union, but now, in view of the Slave Codes, many members are sympathetic to the minority report.

In the book and job field the militants are proposing the organization of strikes to obtain the 30-hour week at 1929 wages (this is at present a demand of the Union's negotiating committee.) In view of the fact that about 60 per cent of New York compositors are still unorganized, the militants are proposing an intensive drive for the organization of the unorganized printers.

These N. R. A. codes reveal their venomous growing fascist characteristics: The regimentation of the working class in order to place industry on a war-time basis. This is obviously necessary for the U. S. capitalists-imperialists in view of the impending war in Far East and the general situation in Europe, striking miners in Kentucky, steel workers in Pennsylvania, workers in various parts of the country are shot on the picket lines.

But despite the government's open fascist terrorism many militant trade unions have won concessions, for instance, the needle trades in New York, the miners in New Mexico, the Gloversville, N. Y. strikers and many others.

We must consolidate our ranks, employed and unemployed, organized and unorganized!

Against arbitration!
For the 30-hour week!
For 1929 weekly wages!
For the right to strike!
Workers Unite! These codes must not go into effect!

BOOK STORES MERGED

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., Aug. 12.—The management of the Workers' Bookstore, formerly at 1110 West North Ave., has announced that the store has now been combined with Vanguard Books and that the combined establishment will be known as the Workers' Vanguard Bookstore with quarters on the second floor at 312 West State St8. Business hours are from 9:30 to 4:30.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat!

Union To Push Own Taxi Code at Washington

The Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York is sending an elected delegation of fifteen to represent the thousands of hackmen in New York City at the N.R.A. Code hearing which is being held in Washington on Wednesday. The New York Union has also called upon every taxi driver's union in the country to appear at the code hearings or to send communications supporting the New York drivers' action.

The taxi workers will present a code of their own and demand representation on the code authority. The N. R. A. has drawn up a code with the assistance of the fleet owners which schemes to lower the already poor standard of living of the taxi driver, still further. This governmental agency has also proposed that the board wheih is to administer the code, be composed of fleet owners and operators, giving the taxi workers no voice or representation on the board.

Thousands of taxi drivers are attending meetings this week to protest against the N.R.A. scheme.

Leading the delegation are Orner, Gilbert and Gandall. Bloom representing the Independents, and Ro-RLresc b vcwoer billard, Rostand, Golden, Clark, Rabin, Horowit, Jabin, and others representing the drivers leave from union headquarters on Tuesday at 9 a. m.

Militant Union Leads B'klyn Painters Fight

Alteration Painters Aid Brotherhood Men In Strike

The militant Alteration Painters Union is very active in the present general painters strike.

Over 600 men working in different shops or for the bosses working in big realty offices are still out striking for the demands of the union. By Thursday, Aug. 9, 52 shops had been signed up with the union granting the demands of $9 for seven hours, union and shop committee recognition. Four of these bosses are from Harlem where the union through this strike succeeded to get a foothold.

In Brooklyn where only the Alteration Painters Union is leading the painters in the general strike, hundreds of workers are fighting against such big realty concerns as the Wood Harmon Realty Co. and the Kings County Realty Co. The union organzed a mass picket demonstration in front of the offices of these concerns.

In the Sol Cohen shop, one of the struck shops of the Alteration Painters Union in the Bronx, a Master Painters Association boss took over the work of the shop and scabbed with non-union men on the jobs. The union is carrying out mass action on the job to stop the scabs from working. The union is also calling on the Brotherhood members working for a Master Painter named Sam Cohen to work jointly with our committees to stop this boss from working with scabs.

Payrolls Drop 2.2%, Employment 1.4% As Decline Continues

ALBANY, Aug. 12.—Employment and payrolls continued their steady decline as figures released by the New York State Department of Labor showed a drop of 1.4 per cent in factory employment and 2.2 per cent in payrolls during the month of July.

These losses lowered the State Labor Department's index numbers, which are computed with the averages for the three so-called normal years 1925-1927 taken as 100, to 70.0 for employment and 55.8 for payrolls.

The analysis is based on returns from 1,747 representative factories located in various parts of the State and which report each month to the State Labor Department.

1443 Bathrobe Workers Vote General Strike

Cheer South Norwalk Delegation at Big Rally

Responding to the call of the Bathrobe Workers' Industrial Union for a final mass meeting and referendum for the calling of a General Strike in the Industry, 1,453 bathrobe workers packed to capacity the Irving Plaza Hall and with great enthusiasm approved the setting up of a General Strike Committee and voted unanimously in favor of calling the General Strike without any further delay.

H. Korets, Assistant Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, was elected as Chairman of the General Strike Committee; Guiseppi Oswaldo, chairman of the Hall Committee; Ben Stallman, chairman of the Picket Committee; Dominic Montall, chairman of the Settlement Committee; John Biazza, chairman of the Finance Committee; Ralph Coscia, chairman of the Relief Committee; Pete Anzelin, chairman of the Unemployed.

A rousing welcome was given a committee from South Norwalk, Conn., representing the workers of the Royal and the Rabhor, the largest open shops in the industry. The Bathrobe Workers' Industrial Union has succeeded in penetrating this open shop center where the workers are being inhumanly exploited. Through the efforts of Frank Baldino, sent in to South Norwalk, a local union was organized there and the workers are enthusiastic about the fact that at last their rights to work like human beings will be established.

Tells of Exploitation in Conn.

Mrs. Jackson, one of the Royal Workers, cited facts how the bathrobe workers are being brutally exploited there, expressed thanks to the Bathrobe Workers of New York for their assistance and assured the audience that when the call for the strike will be issued the workers of South Norwalk will surely fall in line.

The calling of the strike, which will involve workers of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, is now fully in the hands of the General Strike Committee who may call it any day. Expressing full support to the strike, the bathrobe workers also voted in favor of one day's wage tax.

Unions to Hail Opponents Of War at Dock

Women Anti-War Group To Reach New York On Thursday

The women delegates who represented the United States at the Women's World Anti-War Congress in Paris, France, will return to New York on August 16th, aboard the Ile de France, docking at Pier 57. Organizations which plan to greet the delegates at the pier should call the American League Against War and Fascism at Gramercy 5-9012, 24 hours in advance, for the exact hour of its arrival.

The Needle Trades Industrial Union, the Domestic Workers from Harlem, the United Councils of Working Class Women and the Finnish Working Women's Clubs are to take part in greeting their delegates.

Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, representative of the farmers, and Equila McKithen, who represented the 8,000 members of the Sharecoppers' Union of Alabama, will address New York workers at a Mass Rally on August 24th, at Webster Hall at 7:30 p.m. on the Paris Congress. Plans will be laid for the Second Anti-War Congress to be held in Chicago from Sept. 28th through the 30th, and other delegates will also speak. A prominent working class leader and member of the Communist Party has been invited to speak. Watch the Daily Worker for further deails.

With the Trade Union Papers

By PHIL STERLING

Printers' Voice. Vol. 1. No. 11. August 4. Issued weekly by striking printers of Paterson, N. J., Typographical Union No. 195.

The Printers' Voice is chiefly a strike organ but is developing into a regular local newspaper in an effort, apparently to replace the "News" and the "Call," daily papers against which the printers are on strike. It prints a great deal of strike news and is militant in spirit but the editors have soaked up a lot of illusions from the copy they have been handling. As a result they speak of Chief of Police Murphy as a man "paid to perform the duties of his office fairly and impartially." The greatest weakness of the paper is its make-up. Certainly one has a right to expect good make-up in a publication issued by printers. This should be corrected at once.

* * *

Marine Workers' Voice. Vol. 6. No. 12. New York, August, 1934. Issued monthly as the official organ of the Marine Workers' Industrial Union.

The Marine Workers' Voice is a simply gotten out, capably edited paper which shows the hand of conscientious rank and file management. The August issue is neat in appearance and fairly easy to read. Some of the material is too long. One of the lead stories, telling of gains by Waterfront Unemployed Councils, fails to make clear, except after careful inspection by the reader, whether the victories were confined to one locality or are general. The editorials are written in simple but dignified language. The entire paper presents a purposeful, clear-headed appearance that may readily win the confidence of any worker who reads it.

* * *

The Furniture Workers. Vol. 4. No 2-3. Organ of the National Furniture Workers' Industrial Union.

The lead item in the July-August anniversary edition of the Furniture Worker is headed "Furniture Worker's First Birthday Heralds Onward March; N. R. A.'s Anniversary Marked By Breakdown." The lead story even of an anniversary edition of a trade-union paper should deal with the most important current struggle of the workers in the industry.

In addition the headline over the story is not only unconvincingly pretentious; it is politically incorrect. The N. R. A. is not yet at the point of breakdown. In its one year of existence it has served the industrial and financial capitalists of America very well. What is true is that increasing masses of workers are realizing the real purpose of the N. R. A. and are fighting against it.

The paper has one virtue. Most of the material is brief. The headlines and make-up are poor. The material seems placed in the paper with no plan or care. Carelessly written headlines make even the shortest items unattractive. Merciless criticism should be the order of the day in the editorial committee of the paper and among the membership. If the paper has grown in spite of its handicaps, its possibilities will be increased fifty-fold by good editing and more careful handling of political subjects.

* * *

The Needle Worker. Vol. 1. No. 6. Published weekly by the Needle Trads Workers' Industrial Union.

The Needle Worker seems to specialize in brief news items. It also achieves a highly desirable brevity in its editorial articles. Even the long ones have snap and clarity.

* * *

The Food Worker. Vol. 4. No. 2. Published monthly by the Food Workers' Industrial Union.

The current issue presents a lively, readable front. There is a lack of nws of other industries and general political events. Pictures are used liberally but not always effectively. In all, it is an effective issue.

* * *

The Shoe and Leather Worker. Vol. 1. No. 2. Published monthly by the New York District of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

Here is an efficient, neatly printed publication with brief material, plenty of general news and correspondence from workers in shops. Six of its sixteen pages are devoted to an Italian language section and two to a Yiddish section.

* * *

The Unemployed Teacher. Vol. 2. No. 4. Summer Issue. 1934. Published monthly by the Unemployed Teachers' Association.

In this neat, six-page publication the unemployed teachers put to laudable use their intellectual and technical equipment. Some of the material, however, is so long that it is doubtful if even an unemployed teacher, with time heavy on his hands, would real all of it. It is, however, highly informative and its general tone is a spur to action by those whom it addresses.

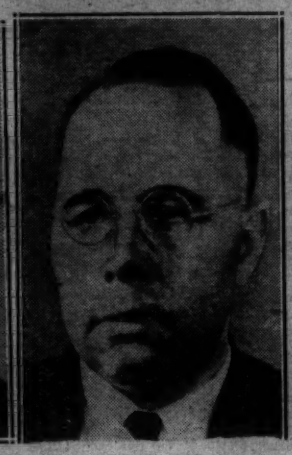
* * *

Voice of the Nurse and Hospital Worker. Published monthly by the Nurses and Hospital Workers' League. Vol. 1. No. 1.

This monthly publication fails to meet the limitations of its size with sufficient resourcefulness. The material could be uniformly shorter. In content, however, it hits straight at the head of organization issues. There is a full page of brief news from various hospitals.

Fighting Leaders of the New York Painters

Louis Weinstock, leader of Local 499 and opposition candidate to the notorious Zausner at the recent elections for secretaryship of District Council of the Painters Union.



J. M. Stevens, militant rank-and-filer of Local 892 of the N. Y. Painters Union. He is a fighter against the Zausner clique, the agents of the master painters—See story on Page 1.

Frank Wedl, secretary of Local 499 of the New York Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, one of the leaders in the fight against the Zausner machine.

Why Only 3 Negro Members in AFL Painters Union, Asks Harlem Council

There are only three Negro members in the New York Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, an investigation by the Workers' Council of 202 West 136th St. showed. The Council, in making public its findings, demands that the painters' union conduct an organization drive among Negro painters "to prevent scabbing during your present strike, and all future struggles of the painters."

The information is revealed in a letter addressed to the District Council of the Painters' Union. The letter follows:

"To the District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators.

"Gentlemen:

"The Workers' Council of New York which has organized in Harlem for the sole purpose of protecting the interest of workers, especially the Negro workers. At the beginning of your general strike the Workers' Council started an investigation to find out how many Negro members there are in your union.

The Council finds that of all the Negro painters in the City of New York that your union has only three Negroes. Our reason for interceding is to prevent scabbing during your present general strike, and all future struggles of the painters.

"We are therefore, requesting your organization to begin an immediate drive to organize the Negro painters into all locals on an equal basis with the white painters, as against any jim-crow practices of setting up special Negro locals which will divide the painters instead of uniting them.

We further recommend the Painters District Council to fight for the following program:

(1) Equal pay for equal work for Negro painters.

(2) For the right of Negro painters to work in any shop in the industry.

(3) To prevent discrimination against Negro workers on work relief jobs.

(4) To elect Negro workers into all leading committees of the union.

We urgently request you to endorse this program and bring into all your affiliated locals and also to elect one or two delegates to attend our Council meetings, which takes place every Monday at 8 p.m. at 202 W. 13th St.

Hoping you give this matter your early attention and give a hearing to our delegate at the earliest date.

Fraternally yours,
F. E. WELSH,
For the Executive Board.

Fur Workers Clash With Scab Agents

Militant Furriers Seized By Cops—A. F. of L. Thugs Let Go

Four militant workers were arrested in the local fur market Friday on the charge of assault and held on $400 bail after a clash with agents of the scabby A. F. of L. Joint Council.

The furriers, M. Schwartz, Hyman Chernoff, A. Steinberg and M. Boerum, the latter an organizer of the Fur Workers Industrial Union, were alleged to be in the clash with the agents of the Joint Council, two gentlemen named Goldberg and Newman. Being recognized by furriers in the market, the Joint Council thugs fled to the Association building where the fight is said to have taken place.

Police promptly arrested the four left wing workers but were very reluctant to arrest the A. F. of L. thugs. The court, however, freed the letter while setting bail on the militant furriers.

Furriers Asked To Report at 7 A. M.

Furriers are asked to report to the office of the Fur Workers Industrial Union, 131 West 28th Street, at 7 a. m. this morning to help defeat the scab agents who are trying to foist the Joint Council on the fur workers.

A Red Builder on every busy street corner in the country means a tremendous step toward the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Independent Unions Plan Unity Meet

Steps toward organizing independent unions for mutual co-operation and assistance will be taken at a preliminary conference called by the Provisional Committee of Independent Unions for Thursday evening, August 23, at Irving Plaza.

The call to the conference points out that there are independent unions which have a membership of from 75,000 to 100,000 workers, who are isolated from each other and feel the need of greater unity and co-operation to face the dangers of company unions.

The conference will consider methods of bringing together all independent unions and those outside the A. F. of L. Independent unions are asked to send one delegate for every one hundred members. R. Page, provisional secretary of the Committee, at 820 Broadway will provide credentials to the unions or any information in regard to the conference.

Got July Raises in 148 Shops, Fur Union Report Indicates

July raises were obtained in 148 shops in New York, a report issued today by the Fur Workers' Industrial Union shows.

The detailed report of the activities of the union indicates the tremendous activity engaged in by the union in the struggle to defend the conditions of the workers in the industry.

The report follows:

Shop meetings held	812
Complaints of workers settled by organizers	492
Shop visist made by organizers	1,348
Shops declared on strike	78
Shop strikes settled	78
Discharged workers reinstated	29
Open shops organized	29
Total money collections by all organizers for fur workers	$2,069.96
Collected to minimum scale	943.26
Collected for legal holidays	126.70
Collected wages	1,000.00
(The item "collected wages" —$1,000—was paid to the workers directly.)	
July raises gotten in 148 shops for 953 workers, from	$2—$15
Wage increases to scale gotten for 53 wkrs., from	$2—$8.50
Total amount of leaflets issued	32,000
Number of bulletins issued	1
Total number of meetings held	8

(The above figures excludes committee meetings, such as Trade Board meetings, active members' meetings, etc.)

Trade Union Directory

MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION

Wednesday—Regular Business meeting. Note: — Formerly an educational meeting was held every other Wednesday, but the present situation demands weekly business meetings.

Thursday—Open air meeting at evening.

Friday, 4 p.m.—Waterfront Unemployment Council Business meeting.

Sunday—Port Organizational Committee of Union meets at 12 p.m.; 3 p. m. Sunday, Open Forum.

* * *

MEETINGS OF UNITED SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION

Shoe Trade Board meets every Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Shoe Grievance and Membership Committee meets every Monday at 6 p.m.

Slipper Grievance Membership Committee meets every Thursday at 6 p.m.

Stitchdown Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.

Shoe Repair Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.

Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8 p.m.

Joint Council meets every second Friday of the month at 7 p.m.

All meetings are held at the headquarters of the union, 32 W. 15th St.

* * *

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA

Local Union 261, every Friday, at 210 E. 104th St., N.Y.C.

Local Union 499, every Wednesday, at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 848, every Monday at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Union 892, every Monday, at 310 E. 59th St., N.Y.C.

Local Union 905, every Friday, at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, N.Y.C.

Local Union 1011, every Friday, at 109 E. 116th St., N.Y.C.

Painters Rank and File Protective Association meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., Room 7.

In the above locals there are organized groups of the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association.

Brownsville—Meets every Wednesday at 527 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Bronx—Meets every Wednesday at 1532 Boston Road, Bronx, N.Y.

SHOE REPAIREES MEET

Every first and third Monday, 9 p.m., at Union Hall, 32 W. 15th St.

Brooklyn Section Meets—Every Wednesday (after work) at 1370 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

Bronx Section Meets—Every Monday (after work) at 1532 Boston Road.

Tell all Shoe Repair Workers in your neighborhood to join and attend Union Meetings.

* * *

ATTENTION WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS

NEW YORK.—The Left Wing Group of Local 22 will hold a Summer Ball and Concert at Casa de Amore in Coney Island, August 18. Organizations are asked not to arrange affairs on that date.

* * *

TAXI DRIVERS UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK

Headquarters, 60 W. 45th St.; Shop Chairmen meet Monday; Active members meet Wednesday; Shop Chairmen's Executive Committee meets Friday. All meetings will be held in the evening at the headquarters of the union.

JOIN THE SHOE WORKERS' CENTER in your neighborhood.

Jobless of Waterfront Caution Against Giving Any Funds to Impostor

(Statement by the Waterfront Unemployed Council)

Warning is hereby issued against a certain character who is soliciting funds in various parts of the city for the "Marine Workers' Unemployed Union," of the IWW. The credentials bear an IWW insignia.

When this character talks to people he thinks are sympathetic to the revolutionary movement, he tells them "we are sympathetic to the Bolsheviks." This tactic goes big with Chinese people, who realize that the Red Army in China has been supported by the American Revolutionary movement.

We don't know whether the funds this crook solicits go to the IWW or not. But whether they do or not, he is still a crook. The IWW is not sympathetic to the Bolsheviks, and the Marine Workers' Unemployed Union of the IWW does not exist as an organization of the unemployed workers.

For a while they put out an occasional leaflet, and carried a sign on the side of their hall "Seamen's Unemployed Union" but even this was phoney. Their "unemployed union" fought no battles for the unemployed worker and only tried to mislead the seamen by telling them "Don't fight the Charity racketeers, boycott them."

They urged that the seamen bum money from working seamen, and bum groceries and meat in the markets, and cook themselves a stew, instead of fighting for food and housing at the expense of the state and the bosses.

WATERFRONT UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

CHARLES the Second of England once put all the philosophers, mathematicians and wise men of the Royal Society to work to find the reason why a dead fish weighed more than a live one.

The learned men of the kingdom, taking his majesty seriously, toiled and sweated for many a day in attempting to arrive at an answer to the King's question, but with no result. They merely wandered in endless circles until the King one day put an end to their researches by assuring them that the fact they were searching for a reason of was not a fact at all.

Charles, for the want of something better to do, was playing a joke on his royal society.

In the middle ages it was common play for monarchs to set the wise men at work searching for explanations of facts that were not facts, but fallacies; today **this is no longer a sport of the ruling class, but a bit of grim business.** Franklin D. Roosevelt, father of the New Deal, unlike Charles of England, is playing no joke when he gathers his wise men around him and counsels them to go forth and establish proof that the new deal is a boon to the American working people.

Ignoring the obvious fact that the New Deal has reduced the wages of the workers through the minimum-wage joker in the codes and conveniently overlooking the N. R. A. currency inflation policy which has increased the cost of living, Mr. Roosevelt, aping the antics of Charles the Second, but not joking in the least, sends his bright men out to prove the N.R.A. a riproaring success.

Among the most learned gentlemen who recently sallied forth like so many Don Quixotes to prove that falsehoods are facts was Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York.

* * *

PROFESSOR ROBINSON, who rode forth some time ago on the college campus, using an umbrella as a lance against students who had joined the working class in their struggles against capitalism, is reported to have discarded his umbrella as an ineffective weapon. The good professor bought himself a pair of sea boots and shipped to sea to observe how things were going aboard ships.

For 16 days Dr. Robinson was aboard the S. S. Tela, a freighter bound for Europe. He's back in America now and he reports that all is well in the merchant marine. "The happiest 16 days I ever spent" —that's how the doctor characterized his trip to sea.

"During the 16 days I never once heard any of the men grumble," said Doctor Robinson, when he returned from Europe last week.

Dr. Robinson, unlike the philosophers of the court of King Charles, had no trouble in proving that a falsehood was a fact. All he had to do was to apply the pragmatic system of philosophy to the problem. He went to sea as a "seaman" and according to his own reports had a happy time of it. Therefore, a seamen's life is surely a happy one under the New Deal.

* * *

AND why shouldn't the professor have a happy time of it. The truth of the matter is that Dr. Robinson never lived the life of a seaman after all.

"I slept near the captain's cabin and had excellent food, he declared.

Now, anybody who knows anything about seamen and ships knows that seamen do not sleep near the captain's cabin. They sleep in the fo'c'sle, which is a considerable distance from the captain's quarters. The only food served aboard ships that can be called excellent is served to the officers and passengers.

Dr. Robinson might be able to kid some of the people about his 16 day trip, but no seaman will ever believe him.

* * *

SEAMEN who are working for $30 a month, who are forced to do 12-hour watches on deck and who try to exist on the rot-gut that is served in the average ship's messroom will be moved to laughter by this musical comedy description of life on a steam freighter.

It would be interesting to know how Professor Robinson got his seamen's papers. Did he have a lifeboat ticket? And if he did not have one, why was the shipping company not prosecuted for signing a man on the articles as a seaman who could not carry out the duties of a seaman? I'll gamble that Dr. Robinson cannot box the compass and that he doesn't know the difference between a heaving line and a hawser.

Nevertheless he has taken upon himself the task of speaking for the seamen, as one who has been to sea. He has made as big failure of this as he did of his umbrella attack on militant students.

The seamen, you can rest assured, will speak for themselves at the National Unity Conference in Baltimore on September 1-2 and the students will continue to build their militant organizations despite Professor Robinson's umbrella attacks.

That which Dr. Robinson is trying to prove is no more true than the fish fallacy of Charles the Second.

Strikers Seek Unity Against Knit Bosses

Rank and File Calls for United Mass Picketing Actions

With the strike of 12,000 knitgoods workers entering its second week, the Knitgoods Workers' Industrial Union has renewed its efforts to bring about united action of all sections of the industry and rank and file control of the strike. These efforts have been endorsed by rank and file strikers in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the United Textile Workers' Union.

In a statement issued to the strikers, the Industrial Union declares the need for "a strong, united union of all knitgoods workers that will not be controlled and dictated to by the bosses and the N. R. A. politicians. . . . A militant united union must be controlled by the workers."

"The strikers in all halls of the International and United must immediately follow the example of the strikers in the halls of the Industrial Union and elect representatives to the Strike Committee and the Settlement Committee," the statement declares.

"Thanks to the watchfulness of the Industrial Union for the interests of the workers, the International officials have not succeeded in splitting our ranks and our strike was called on the same day. . . . It is our greatest duty to unite all strikers regardless of affiliation, to organize united picket lines, a united strike and settlement committee. Such unity will be the guarantee of victory."

In a similar statement the rank and file committees of Local 155 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Local 1793 of the United Textile Workers' Union declare for inter-union unity and rank and file control of the strike by saying:

"United action with all the workers who have responded in this strike regardless of union affiliation —that is the greatest need of the hour. Unity of all the strikers for our common demands against our common enemies will throw a mighty force against the open shoppers and the company union bosses. Let us form **united** mass picket lines and thus go forward to victory."

The knitgoods workers are on strike for a 35-hour week, a minimum wage scale and other demands relating to working conditions and the right to organize.

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO — By Rico

Industrial Union Establishes Dominance in Furniture Field

Militancy in Jersey City Picketing Fight Has Won Organization Large Following

By MAX PERLOW
(General Secretary, New York Furniture Workers Industrial Union)

THE workers in the furniture industry are now preparing for strikes under the leadership of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union. Since last year the union has succeeded in coordinating its forces and winning improved conditions in the industry. Today, there is no more question as to whether the union is a factor in the furniture industry. In many crafts here in New York, our union is the only factor. In those crafts where there is still an A. F. of L. local our union plays a very important role in the movement to unite all workers irrespective of union affiliation for united action against the employers.

Especially did our union gain great prestige among the furniture workers because of the militant fight against Mayor Hague for the right to strike and picket in Jersey City. This fight has been won and the workers rights have been established in Jersey City. This was accomplished because of our correct and militant policies in establishing a united front with other organizations and A. F. of L. locals.

In preparation for the general strike our union also succeeded in establishing a real united front with the Wood Carvers Association of the A. F. of L. Only a few weeks ago I addressed a meeting, as a representative of our union, of the Wood Carvers Association where the enthusiasm of the workers was very great. Last Wednesday, a representative of the Wood Carvers Association, J. Sussman, the secretary, addressed a special meeting of the frame department of our union. Real unity has been established in preparation for the coming struggles.

The pressure of the rank and file workers within the A. F. of L. forced seven locals of the A. F. of L. to have conferences with our union and establish a United Front Organizational Committee in order to work out jointly demands in the coming strike. This was too much for the misleaders of the Upholsters International and they decided to take drastic action against the rank and file members of their union. They sent out a telegram to their locals in which they threatened that if any of the locals joined in this united front, their charter would be revoked. In one of these locals, the mattress makers, the leaders went so far as to bulldoze the workers with the red scare and tell them that if any one joins the Furniture Workers Industrial Union he is also forced to join the Communist Party. The rank and file workers of the A. F. of L., however, are determined to establish this united front over the heads of their misleaders.

Last week the Metal Bed Department of our union declared a general strike in the trade. This is the first department starting the struggle for better conditions. The Metal Bed workers succeeded in paralazing the shops 100 per cent. The spirit of the workers is a determined one. It is worth while to note that the workers of this department were never organized into any union before. The experiences of the last year which they had under the leadership of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union convinced them of the correctness of our militant policies and made them realize that the only way to gain better conditions is through struggle. The strike of this year and the readiness on the part of the bosses to grant major demands because of the determination of the workers solidified their ranks still more.

The Cabinet Section of our union is now also preparing for a general strike. Here it is noteworthy that the ex-A. F. of L. local which controlled this craft is no more in existence. This local has been transferred to a Carpenters Local and the business agent was given a job in the Carpenters District Council. Still, the old business agent, Mr. Shootin, who has the job in Local 120, does not want to give up his racket and is still trying to put stumbling blocks in the way of our union. This racketeer made it a habit to creep in into any new shop which opens and agrees to yellow dog contracts. Such a case happened in the Tri-Boro Parlor Frame Co. of 601 137th St., where the boss forced the men to sign such contracts and forced them to pay in $100 each. The result was that when our union exposed the actions of this racketeer the men joined our union and chased Mr. Shootin out. In this section too, the workers feel that since they left the A. F. of L. betrayers, and organized under the Furniture Workers Industrial Union they have succeeded in controlling the shops and establishing better working conditions. The workers of this department are also prepared to strike a blow this year to the remainder of open shops.

Painters Hit Zausner Rule in N.Y. Union

(Continued from Page 1)

it became grimly humorous. In one local the Zausner clique actually registered more votes by noon of the day of the voting than there were members of the local! And this with about three hundred members not allowed to vote.

One who knows New York's courts—or any capitalist court, for that matter—will recognize at once that the Zausner crew must be an awfully clumsy bunch of pirates to be so crude that not even a Tammany judge could see his way clear to letting them go.

While there are certain illusions among the rank and file of the painters concerning the capitalist courts, they have by no means left matters to the black-gowned purveyors of what is known as justice. Immediately after the election rank and file groups, under the splendid leadership of Local 499, challenged the fraudulent elections and declared that they would not pay dues to Zausner and that they would not recognize him. That gentleman answered with renewed terror and, recently, with a declaration of a general strike in the trade.

"Zausner Needs "War Chest"

Rank and file leaders, however, point out that this is to a large extent a counter-attack by Zausner. His general strike call is an attempt to put over a work tax on the members and solidify his woefully weak position in the union. For a gangster, you must know, the main road to strength is a big treasury. Without a war chest Zausner's muscular "friends" would leave him very, very quickly. Hence the desperate necessity for the work tax.

Rank and filers, therefore, had to wage the fight on two fronts: against the Zausner machine, the agents of the employers within the union. Zausner has lined up with him, besides the Master Painters Association and the independent bosses, the Socialist Party leaders, the Jewish Daily Forward, the New Leader and the usual gangsters. The capitalist press, lest we forget, is also very tender with Czar Philip.

The rank and file has been putting up a brilliant fight. Zausner and his gangsters are receiving defeat after defeat. They cannot shove the work tax down the throats of the members. The painters are sick and tired of Zausner and Zausnerism and are fighting mad. Local meeting after local meeting finds not the old docile membership but one which will fight — physically whenever necessary—against the gangsters and racketeers who infest the union.

Rank and File Control

Most important of all, the painters set up their own rank and file strike committees in the locals. These strike committees carried on the actual work of the strike, refusing to recognize Zausner's strike "supervision." It is this independence of local strike committees, above all, that raises Herr Zausner's ire. The formation of local strike committee in Local 499 and its leadership of all other locals was the cause for the attempt by the International officials to revoke the charter of Local 499.

It is not our purpose here to list again the daily occurrences in the present situation. The Daily Worker has recorded these events faithfully from the beginning of the strike.

We merely wish to bring to the attention of workers some of the important lessons of the developments in the painters union. There were those who said it was hopeless to conduct a struggle within the A. F. of L. unions. The situation among the painters shows that this is not true. A correct policy and a courageous struggle to carry it out will rally the workers.

The rank and file in the painters union have not yet won. The outcome of this particular strike situation is as yet not clear. But one thing is certain: the rank and file is stronger now than before the strike. It will continue to grow in strength until it has ousted Zausner, until the union is a genuine instrument in the battle of the workers to improve their miserable conditions.